The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,804.—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year to a stance] delivered in Town .....Rs. 52 0
——— including postage ..... „ 72 0
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First insertion .....Rs. 5 0
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per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per line.
Second Ditto ..... 4½ „ „
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, take cargo to Liverpool, London, and Havre, via the Canal.

Rates of Fare for Passengers.

To Liverpool via Suez Canal—1st class £50; 2nd class £35 ..... } Exclusive of Wines.
To Suez—1st class £40; 2nd class £22 10s. .....
To Trieste (exclusive of Dynamite)—1st class £53; 2nd class £34. .....

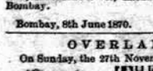
For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 8th June 1870.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Sunday, the 27th November, at 8 A.M., from Mazagon.



THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. CHINA, (2,010 tons, and 400 H.P.) Captain J. C. Barot, WILL LEAVE FOR SUEZ as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Genoa, Barcelona and Havre, Liverpool, or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the 25th instant.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon by noon on the day before the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

Passengers who prefer going on board the night before will be allowed to do so.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 7 A.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

PASSPORTS.

PASSENGERS intending to TRAVEL via MARSEILLES or BRINDISI are requested to take NOTICE that it will be necessary to PROVIDE themselves with PASSPORTS viséed by the French Consul before leaving Bombay.

REDUCED PARCEL RATES.

A considerable REDUCTION has been made in the TARIFF of CHARGES for SMALL PARCELS to ENGLAND, &c., particulars of which can be learnt on application at this Office.

Ordinary Parcels will in future be received up to noon on Mail day, and Samples up to 4 P.M.

G. P. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay,
13th November 1870.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. MALACCA, (1,683 tons, and 300 H.P.), Captain J. Bernard, will be dispatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 8th December, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M. Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras, and Calcutta.

Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no breakage will be allowed on any chest unless the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Comptoir Office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 6th proximo.

G. P. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay,
24th November 1870.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE B. I. S. N. Co. will despatch the S. S. "EUPHRATES," 650 tons, Commander C. C. D. HUTCHESON, for Liverpool via the Suez Canal, on or about the 1st December 1870. For passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

CHEAP PASSAGE TO EUROPE.

STEAM TO TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE AUSTRIAN LLOYDS Steamer ORESTE will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE on or about the 15th December. This Steamer has good accommodation for 60 Cabin Passengers. Rate £40. For Freight or Passage apply to

A. C. GUMPERT & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 2, Ash Lane, 14th November 1870.

FOR ADEN, HODEIDA, AND JEDDAH.

THE Steamer NEERA, 2,500 tons, will sail for the above Ports on or about 29th December. For Freight or Passage apply to

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 17th November 1870.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE (via SUEZ CANAL).

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA (in case of need), and MARSEILLES.

LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC FRAISSINET PERE and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL.

Freight.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for the above, and most other Continental Ports from Bombay to Liverpool. They have further made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at destination.

INSURANCE may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped to the Continent by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles ½ per cent.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.	
To Aden	£ 28	£ 15	£ 8	Without food
„ Suez	£ 40	£ 22-10	£ 8	
„ Port Said	£ 42	£ 24	£ 9	
„ Marseilles	£ 56	£ 36	£ 14	

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

The Company issue Return Tickets available for six months, deducting 20 per cent from the cost of the Return Passage.

The Agents and Shewarders carry both Doctor and Stewardess.

Despatches from Marseilles on the 1st and from Bombay about the 7th of each month.

In accordance with the above, the s. s. EUROPE, 3,500 Tons, Captain Mauvio, will be despatched on or about the 7th January 1871.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUNKLER, PRIESWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 17th November 1870.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, (VIA SUEZ CANAL).

MESSRS. R. RUBATTINO & Co.'s ITALIAN MAIL STEAMERS.

THE new English-built Steamer ARABIA, Captain Chocco, 2,000 Tons, now on her way out, will be despatched from Bombay on or about the 10th December next.

FOR GENOA,

Calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA, MESSINA, NAPLES, and LEGHORN.

The ARABIA has very superior accommodation for 1st, 2nd and 3rd Class Passengers.

PASSENGER RATES,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	£10	Including Wines.
Port Said	28	24	9	
Alexandria	30	26	9-10	
Malta	32	28	12	
Naples	47	33	13	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles with transhipment at Genoa	52	25	14-10	Without Food

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers are allowed to break their voyage at any of the above named Mediterranean Ports, and to resume it by any of the Company's Steamers to the port of destination marked on their Tickets.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half the Passage Money.

For Prospectus, Rates of Freight and further particulars apply to VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 16th November 1870.

SHIPPING.

BRINDISI STEAMERS.

CARRYING HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN AND CHINA MAILS HITHERTO SENT VIA MARSEILLES.

ADRIATICO ORIENTALE COMPANY.

UNDER ARRANGEMENT with the English POST OFFICE authorities, the Mail hitherto sent by the P. & O. Steamers via Marseilles, will be despatched by the Steamers of the Adriatico Orientale Company from Alexandria to Brindisi until the end of the war. This route being now the regular Mail line, becomes the safest as well as the most expeditious route for passengers.

The undersigned are prepared to issue THROUGH TICKETS from ALEXANDRIA to BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, NAPLES, ROME, BOLOGNA, FLORENCE, TURIN, SUSA, VERONA, CAMERLATA, MILAN, and PARIS.

Steamers leave Alexandria on the arrival of the Mail from Bombay.

The passage from Alexandria to Brindisi occupies only three days, and the through journey to London about 140 hours, making a saving over other routes of about 48 hours.

On arrival at Brindisi of the weekly fast Steamer from Alexandria, an Express Train is run by the South Italian Railway en route for London, via Ancona, Bologna, Milan, the Brenner Pass, Munich and Frankfort to Dover, THUS AVOIDING THE SEAT OF WAR.

RATES OF FARE FROM ALEXANDRIA.

	1st Class. 2nd Class.		1st Class. 2nd Class.
To BRINDISI	Rs. 110	Rs. 80	To ROME ..... Rs. 123 Rs. 93-8
„ VENICE	„ 122	„ 88	„ PARIS ..... „ 205 „ 156-8

For rates to other towns apply to

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 29th October 1870.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear:—

REQUIREMENTS.

6	Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1	Rug with straps.
4	„ Under Vests.	1	Maud.
4	„ Linen Collars.	1	Inverness Cape.
1	„ Fine Cotton Socks.	1	Hand Portmanteau.
1	„ Fine Merino Socks.	2	Overland Trunks.
1	„ Fine Merino Drawers.	1	Clothes Bag.
2	„ Colored Handkerchiefs.	1	Travelling Hat.
1	„ White Cambric.	1	Courier Bag.
1	Overland Suit.	1	Easy Chair.
2	Sleeping Suits.	1	Umbrella.
2	Pairs of Kid Gloves.	1	Pair of Brushes.
6	Sewed and Ties.		Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Return Fares.—First Class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and *vice versa*, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.
Bombay.

NOTICE.—Consignees per s. s. PARAGUAY,

from London, are hereby informed of the arrival of the Vessel, and requested to take immediate delivery of their respective Goods.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 22nd November 1870.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

3, Marine Street, Bombay.

SALE OF TIMBER.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Mazagon Dockyard, in Bunder.

100 Logs 1st class Teak Timber
100 „ do. do.
50 Tons of Boards and Scantlings.

N. B.—The above will be sold in small lots to suit the convenience of purchasers.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SQUARES, SCANTLING AND SLEEPERS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Tank Bunder—

450 superior Teak Squares
A quantity of Teak Scantlings and Sleepers

N.B.—The above will be sold in small lots to suit the convenience of purchasers.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 26th November 1870.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE,

No. 19, Meadow Street.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

By Order of the Administrator General.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 26th inst., at 4 o'clock P.M., on the premises, the undermentioned property belonging to the Estate of the late Mr. Jeronimo Valladares, deceased.

Lot No. 1.

On a conspicuous site a upper-roomed House No. 28 A standing on the Government Ground Revenue No. 105, situate in the 9th Kamatepoora S reet, containing about 400 square yards, and bounded on the North by Government G ound, west by Cursetjee Bookhjee's property, or Kamatepoora New Road, north by Sweeper's Passage, and south by 9th Kamatepoora Street.

Lot No. 2.

A piece of Government Ground, Collector's Revenue No. 104, 105, and 135, containing 3 Catties or thereabouts, situate in the 10 Kamatepoora Street, and bounded east by Vadia Muncajee's property, west by J. Valladare's property, north by public passage, and south by 10th Kamatepoora Street.

Further particulars may be learned from the Auctioneer.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

By Order of the Administrator General and Administrator to the Estate of the late Samut Keesi and also by order of Ladoobye, widow of the late Samut Keesi, deceased, as Mujmoodar.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 28th instant, at 4 o'clock P.M., on the premises, all that piece of ground forming portion of Gurl called Moogbhat, with the Messuage, Chawl or range of six apartments standing thereon, situate on the north side of Kandawady Lane, without the Fort, Bombay, assessed under No. 85, and Pension Tax No. 152, contains 250 square yards or thereabout, the property of Succoobye, widow of Hubbajee Sambhajee, Luxmon Hubbajee, and Cassinath Hubbajee, mortgagee.

Further particulars may be learned from the Auctioneer.

LANDED PROPERTY ON SEA BREEZE FOR SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

By Order of the Administrator General.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell by Public Auction, on SUNDAY, the 4th Proximo, at 4 o'clock P.M., on the premises, all that piece or parcel of land together with a Dwelling-house situated at the Chimbye Pockaddy in the District of Bandora, on the north side of the Church Saint Andrew, mortgaged to the late J. Valladares, since deceased. The property belonging to Pascol Dhurmajee alias Metlob Mortgagor.

Further particulars will be made known at the time of sale or the information may be obtained at the premises from the above Mortgagor.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, Auctioneer.

Bombay, 26th November 1870.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Now Ready,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY,

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy ..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

Now Ready,

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published once a fortnight at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains:—

A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, with statement of Ships chartered, &c.
Export Manifests of Vessels which have sailed during the Fortnight.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date, as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the three months, and for the same period as far back as 1862.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarns into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the three months and the same period as far back as 1862 and 1869 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the fortnight.

Annual Subscription (in advance).....Rs. 10
Single Copy ..... Annas 8

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

NOTICE.

MEMBERS wishing to JOIN in the OPENING TRIP of the CLUB on SATURDAY, the 3rd December next, are requested to send their Names and the number of their Guests, if any, to the Joint Honorary Secretaries, at the Commissariat Office, at H. M.'s Dockyard, on or before the 26th instant. A Steamer will be provided for Members and their Guests, which will start from the Apollo Bunder at 4 P.M. punctually and return from Kennery after dinner.

HENRY MORLAND, } Joint Honorary Secretaries.
H. MANNEY. }

23rd November 1870.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.—VEHAR WATER WORKS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the VEHAR WATER MAIN will be CLOSED on SUNDAY next, the 27th instant, from 10 A.M. up to 2 P.M.

H. TULLOCH, Captain R.E.,
Executive Engineer Municipality, Water Works Department.

Executive Engineer's Office, Water Works Department,
25th November 1870.

BOMBAY, BARODA, and CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

TENDERS addressed to the undersigned will be received, up to the 30th proximo, for the SUPPLIES of STORES required during the next year.

Particulars as to the quantities and qualities of materials required may be obtained at the Storekeeper's Office, Boree Bunder.

FRANCIS MATHEW,
Acting Agent.

Bombay, 25th November 1870.

LENGTHENING THE P. & O. DOCK.—

TENDERS are invited, up to the 5th December, for LENGTHENING the P. & O. DOCK at Mazagon. Plans and Specifications can be seen at the Engineer's Office, Mazagon Dockyard.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

P. & O. Company's Office, Bombay, 25th November 1870.

NOTICE is hereby given, that TOOLSIRAM SUKHDOREE TAKER has CONTRACTED to SELL to NAGAJ PASSOO all that piece of Pussedari LAND, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house and premises standing thereon, situate in Bombay, in Tankpakhadi, comprising Survey Aggregate Street, at Byculla, without the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Mazagon, and bounded on the east by the vacant ground and chawl of Visram Govind, on the west by the said Tankpakhadi Street and vacant ground belonging to the Fuzandar thereof, on the north by the house of Pandoo Mayajee and a gully, and on the south by the house of Wittoo Kesaye Agree and a gully, and containing by admeasurement 194 4-9th square yards. All persons having any claims by way of inheritance, mortgage, or otherwise, to, on, or in respect of the said premises, or any part thereof, are requested to make the same known, in writing, to the undersigned, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim, if there be any.—Dated this 26th day of November 1870.

ELLINGTON, HORE, & LANGLEY,
Purchaser's Solicitors.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship CITY of MANCHESTER, arrived from Glasgow, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS to take delivery; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL Co., Agents.

Bombay, 25th November 1870.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES, manufactured by Messrs. Fox, Walker & Co., FOR SALE.

2 of 8-Horse Power, and
1 of 10-Horse do.

Apply to SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.

NOTICES.

ALL PERSONS having CLAIMS against the ESTATE of the late Captain JAMES DUGAN, of the Bombay Staff Corps, Assistant Commissioner, Central Provinces, Belaspore, will be good enough to forward the same to the undersigned before the 1st proximo. All Persons or Firms indebted to the Estate will be good enough to communicate at once with

W. BLAKENEY, Major,
22nd Regiment N. I., Commandant,
President Committee of Adjustment.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—An INTERIM DIVIDEND of RUPEES FIFTEEN (Rs. 15), equivalent of £1-10-0 per share, being at the rate of twelve per cent per annum on the Capital Stock of the Corporation, for the half year ending 30th June 1870, will be paid at this Office to the Shareholders in India, on and after MONDAY the 28th instant.

The TRANSFER BOOKS at this Agency will be CLOSED from this date to 28th instant, inclusive.

By order of the Court of Directors,
J. MOIR, Agent.

Bombay, 21st November 1870.

THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK, Limited, (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a FIFTH and FINAL DISTRIBUTION of the ASSETS of the Bank, at the rate of Rs. 1-14 (Rupee One and Annas Fourteen) per SHARE, will be PAID to the Shareholders, at the Registered Office of the Bank, No. 15, Meadow Street, Fort, on and after MONDAY, the 28th instant, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.

Share Certificates should be delivered up on and after MONDAY, the 21st instant, for which a Receipt will be given, and which Receipt should be delivered up when applying for Payment.

Those Shareholders who have not yet applied for the Payment of the First, Second, Third, and Fourth Distributions of Assets, since the commencement of the Liquidation, are requested to apply for same at once, otherwise the same will be dealt with in such manner as the Liquidators may be advised.

FESTONJEE NOWROJEE POCHAJEE, NOWROJEE MANOCKJEE WADIA, } Liquidators.

Bombay, 10th November 1870.

BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation).—A DISTRIBUTION of ASSETS of Rs. 75 per SHARE will be MADE to the Registered Shareholders on the production of Share Certificates on and after FRIDAY next the 4th instant.

J. G. SMITH,
For Self and Co-Liquidators.

Elphinstone Circle, 2nd November 1870.

NOTICE.—ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, (in Liquidation) —The period for REFUNDING PREMIA paid since the Suspension has been extended to the 31st January next.

C. H. OGBOURNE,
Attorney for the Official Liquidators.

Calcutta, 22nd November 1870.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

At a large MEETING of POLICYHOLDERS of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and its ASSOCIATED OFFICES held on hearing Messrs. MACFARLANE and SKIPSEY, Attornies for the said Traders, I do order that the said TRADERS BE DISCHARGED under the Provisions contained in Sections XXIII. an' XXIV. of Act XXVIII. of 1865, unless good and sufficient cause be shown to the contrary on SATURDAY, the Tenth day of December next, at 10½ o'clock A.M., next, in the Chambers of the Sitting Judge; and I direct that this Order be advertised in the "Bombay Government Gazette" and in two of the English and in two of the Vernacular Newspapers published in Bombay.—Dated this 9th day of November 1870.

J. P. GREEN.

MACFARLANE & SKIPSEY,
Attorneys for the Insolvent Traders.

KANGRA VALLEY TEAS.

HOLTA PLANTATION.

THE undersigned is authorised to supply private PARTIES and MESSRS with Teas at wholesale rates direct from the Factory, at the following rates, free of all charges as far as Bombay, from which place they will be forwarded on by Agent.

Orange Pekoe	Rs. 1-12 per lb.	in packets of 6 lbs. each
Pekoe	„ 1-8 „	„ „ 4½ „
Pekoe Souchong	„ 1-4 „	„ „ 4 „
Imperial Mixture	„ 1-4 „	„ „ 4 „

No orders under 20 lbs. can be executed, and parties wishing Teas in packets must give orders for an even number of packets on account of packing. Smaller quantities can be obtained from Messrs. LUDHA EBRAHIM & Co., Poona and Bombay.

J. UMPLEBY, Manager,
Holta Plantation, Kangra Valley, Punjab.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE

Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that they have arranged to have Superior ICE CREAMS and WATER ICE always ready at their Tiffin Rooms, at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street, at 4 Annas a Glass.

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.
(By JEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors Byculla Hotel).

Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that their FIRST CLASS TIFFIN and BILLIARD ROOMS in the commodious premises at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street have been entirely RE-OPENED to the Public.

The Billiard Room and ordinary Tiffin Room are on the ground floor, and on the first flat there are half a dozen nicely fitted up private rooms for tiffins.

A First class selection of WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER, &c.

JEWANJEE & Co.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

JEEWANJEE & Co., the Proprietors of the CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, in thanking Visitors for the very liberal patronage extended to the Hotel in former seasons, beg to intimate that they have now RE-OPENED the Hotel.

The Chowk Hotel is the highest bungalow on Matheran Hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. There is a large Verandah, from which the view is very extensive and pleasing, and also an excellent Billiard Table. Attached to the Hotel is a fine range of Bedrooms, and the furnishing and thorough cleanliness maintained will, the Proprietors hope, continue to secure the comfort of Visitors and afford satisfaction. Care is taken to keep on stock a good supply of Wines, Spirits, &c., of the first quality.

Terms as before, Rs. 6 per day.

JEEWANJEE & Co.

BYCULLA REFRESHMENT ROOMS.

JEWANJEE AND COMPANY, Proprietors of the Byculla Hotel, beg to intimate that they have now OPENED a REFRESHMENT ESTABLISHMENT in connection with their Billiard Room, adjoining the Byculla Hotel, where Steaks, Chops, and other Refreshments can be had at any hour at reasonable prices. Care will be taken to serve only first class meats, and excellent arrangements have been made for cooking at a moment's notice, by means of a patent stove, just received from Europe, any dish in the bill of fare.

Private Rooms have been expressly built for the accommodation of Visitors, in connection with the Billiard Room, which has been refitted, and in which there are now four first-class Billiard Tables, brilliantly lighted with Gas.

Wines and Spirits and American Drinks of every description can be had at the bar of the Billiard Rooms.

BYCULLA (late BOMBAY) HOTEL,

(BY JEWANJEE & Co.,)

AT THE

JUNCTION OF BELLASIS AND CLARE ROADS, BYCULLA.

(Within 5 minutes walk of Byculla and Tardeo Railway Stations.)

BYCULLA HOTEL is acknowledged to to be in every respect the best in Bombay. Having been built expressly for an hotel, the house possesses advantages over bungalow hotels, and has been fitted up in such a manner as to ensure the greatest comfort to Residents and Visitors. Ample accommodation has been provided for Families. All the Apartments are lofty, and well furnished, and an excellent Table is kept. Care is also taken that the Wines and other Liquors are of the first quality. Adjoining the large Dining Saloon are a Library and two good Billiard Tables. Hot and Cold Baths always ready.

JEWANJEE & Co.

ENGLISH HOTEL,

BRITISH HOTEL LANE,

APOLLO STREET.

THIS Hotel is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner; no expense has been spared to render it the most commodious and comfortable Establishment both for Gentlemen and Families to be found in Bombay.

The Sleeping Apartments and Sitting Rooms are replete with every convenience, and the strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the premises. The Table will be found to be abundantly supplied with viands of unrivalled excellence, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor.

The Wines, Liquors, and Beer are of the very best description, supplied from the most celebrated houses in the London and Continental Markets. The Proprietor confidently recommends this Establishment to the patronage of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be accommodated with the comforts of a home at moderate charges.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated, and within five minutes of the Railway Station and the Apollo Bunder.

PESTONJEE BAPOOJEE, Proprietor.

GREAT EASTERN HOTEL.
WINE & GENERAL PURVEYING COMPANY (Ld).
ALLAHABAD BRANCH.

HOTEL DEPARTMENT ONLY.

ALLAHABAD having now become an important city, to meet its growing requirements, the Company has, at considerable expense, enlarged and improved their Hotel by the addition of an upper storey. From its central position, and close proximity to the Railway Station, the Hotel offers to Travellers, wishing to break their journey, a comfortable and quiet resting-place, with Refreshments of the very best.

The Hotel is on the Queen's Road, Allahabad, and within an easy walk of five minutes from the Terminus. It is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner, and suited both for Families and Single Gentlemen; but the upper rooms are more especially adapted for Families, as they can be occupied, one, two, or three, en suite, with capital Bath Rooms attached. These Rooms are also, without exception, the coolest and most comfortable in the station.

The Wines, Spirits, and Beer are selected from the Company's stock in Calcutta, and fresh supplies are sent monthly, thus ensuring to visitors the best and most unexceptionable articles of the kind to be procured in the North-Western Provinces.

A first-class slate Billiard Table is provided for the use of the Residents, and for the amusement during the short interval of Refreshment passing through. The room is detached, and at some distance from the main building.

Terms—STRICTLY CASH.

CLARENDON FAMILY HOTEL.

(NESBIT LANE, BYCULLA.)

THE present Proprietor, who has just purchased the Property and Effects belonging to the Clarendon Family Hotel, Bombay, takes this opportunity of inviting the attention of the Gentlemen who have heretofore patronised the Hotel, and of the public in general, to the vastly extended comforts and advantages which the Hotel, under the new Management, affords to Sojourners and Residents in Bombay.

The present Proprietor, in undertaking the business of the Hotel, has no aim to immediate profit, but he will endeavour to justify and give the Hotel "a local habitation and a name" among a far wider circle than that in which it may hitherto be known. He has cheerfully made large sacrifice to carry this intention into effect. He trusts that those who visit the Hotel will be ready to testify that the execution does not fall short of the design.

The idea of "home comforts" and of the ease, free from restraint, which one enjoys at "home," has seldom been associated with Indian Hotels. The Proprietor hopes that the present Management of the Clarendon Family Hotel will remove this reproach as far as that Hotel is concerned. With this end in view, he will be happy to receive on more reasonable terms as many permanent residents at the Hotel as can be received without interfering with the intention to make it a home for each and all.

The Proprietor has had experience in the management of an Hotel for a number of years, and having studied the wants of European Gentlemen, he is in a position to make his Hotel all that he promises to make it. Being constantly on the premises, and attending to everything in person, he may assure his patrons that nothing that may conduce to their comfort and convenience shall be left unattended to.

The Clarendon Family Hotel possesses, among others, the following advantages:—

The Hotel premises are finely situated in the vicinity of the Byculla Railway Station, while the Rooms are lofty and airy, without an obstruction in any direction from buildings in the neighbourhood.

An extensive and beautiful Garden, such as no other Hotel in Bombay can boast of, surrounds the premises, the grounds in the front and rear being spacious and laid out at considerable expense and with great taste.

CHARGES MODERATE.

Messrs. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY.

22 Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate,

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large stock of assortment of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition, for the bottoms of steam vessels and every description of engineering plant, for the repairs of steamers &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which they trust will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention:—

Peacock's and Mc'Innes's Anti-fouling Composition.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's) complete in Cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Best Pyrietine Flour in barrels at Rs. 24 a barrel.
Copper and Brass Pipes, of sizes.
Roman Cement in Casks.
Corrugated Hoop Iron.
Jim Crows.
Smiths' English Bellows.
Canvas.
Rollers, Skins.
Bundling Twine.
Portland Cement.
Paint Oil, of various sorts.
Wire Netting.
Fire Engines complete.
Patent Water Closets.
Traversing Screw Jacks.
Corrugated Iron.
Bolting of sizes.
Clear Cloth.
Paper for Mill use.
Iron Tanks of sizes.
Fire Bricks.
Perforated Zinc Sheets.

N. B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

NOTICES.

IMPORTANT!

CLEARANCE SALE of MILLINERY FOR APPROACHING CHRISTMAS WEAR.

Messrs. DOSSAJEE ESMAJEE & Co., No. 29 Medow Street, wishing to close their business in the Fort, offer best of opportunities to the Public in a CLEARANCE SALE at 25 per cent. discount of all the Goods now in their Shop, such as Silks, Bonnets, Hats. Boots and Shoes, Flannels, Cashmere, &c., &c.

A call on Messrs. D. E. & Co. will prove worthy of the trouble. Messrs. D. E. & Co. earnestly beg that their Claims on Constituents may be paid in before 31st December 1870.

Messrs. WM. WATSON & Co., CUSTOM HOUSE AGENTS, undertake to Land, Pass through the Custom House, and Forward Goods, Packages, &c., to their destination, and ship Packages, &c., for England or elsewhere.

Messrs. W. W. & Co. are also conducting a General Agency Business, in all its different departments.

Goods Stores, &c., of every description, obtainable in Bombay, supplied to up-country Messrs. Residents, Contractors, and others. Machinery, Agricultural Implements, &c., &c., imported through their English Correspondents at the request of Constituents.

Passages secured in, and all information furnished regarding, the various Steamers now trading with this Port.

23, Apollo Street, Bombay.

ALLAN'S CYCLONIAN WATERPROOF SUITS, made expressly to resist the severest weather, warranted not to stick together, and will last for years.

Black Coat, Leggings, and Cap	Rs. 30
Drab ditto ditto	„ 26

For Waterproof Suit send size of chest, height, and Cash.
A few Waterproof Saddle Covers.
A FOOTLOT OF SCOTCH TWEED'S, at reduced prices for monsoon wear.

Double breasted Coat and Trousers	Rs. 20
Fancy dark silk mixed Tweeds	„ 20
Double breasted Coat and Trousers	„ 20
Drab and Brown Alpine Hats	Rs. 5 to 6
Black Merino Cork lined Hats	„ 7

HOSIERY, English-made Shirts, Collars, and Fancy Ties, Merino and Woollen Hose, Merino and Wool Under Shirts, Cotton and Woollen Sleeping Suits, from Rs. 12 to Rs. 18.

SPLENDID LARGE CARPETS, 20 by 22, 10 by 7, and 6-8 by 4-6, Portmanteaus, Couplirap Traps, Scotch Mauds and Rail Rugs.

Terms Cash.

17, Apollo Street, A. ALLAN.

Messrs. BADHAM & COMPANY,

APOLLO HOUSE,

BOMBAY.

	Rs. a.	
BADHAM'S Celebrated Wove Flannel Shirts	9	0
BADHAM'S „ Silk and Wool	9	8
BADHAM'S „ Indian Shirt	7	0
BADHAM'S „ French Colored Shirts	65	0 per doz.
BADHAM'S „ White Shirts	60	0 „
BADHAM'S „ Overland Suits	35	0
BADHAM'S „ Travelling Suits	35	0
BADHAM'S „ Silk & Wool Sleeping Suits	20	0
BADHAM'S „ All Wool Sleeping Suits	18	0
BADHAM'S „ Indian Suits for Sleeping	16	0
BADHAM'S „ Serge Suits	40	0

HOSIERS, GLOVERS AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.

By appointment

To His Excellency the GOVERNOR G

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET for Land and Bank of Bombay shares active and advancing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. value paesh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	3 p.ct.	Agra Bank	100
22,000	1,000	all	9 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,450
10,000	500	all	8 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	602½
10,000	200	100	do.	Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	170
5,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,650
50,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. & Chinа	250
20,000	270	all	12 p.ct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	370 nl.
40,000	200	all	nil	Chartered Bk. of I. & C	150
37,000	200	125	5 p.ct.	National Bank of India	112
19,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	425

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,100	50	Albert Mills Co.	1,250 nl.
500	2,500	all	125p.*	Alliance Spinning	2,400
400	5,000	all	...	Bombay	3,900
200	1,000	all	25*	Bombay United	955
90	150	150	...	Broach Mills	190
800	150	50	...	Do. New	160
200	5,000	all	...	Dharumsey Spinning	2,050
750	2,000	all	150 p.	Great Eastern	1,675
2,500	1,000	all	80 p.a.	Manockji Petit's	1,000
800	2,500	all	80 p.a.	Oriental	995
999	2,500	2,300	...	Royal	1,550

*Per share for the half-year.

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 70	Colaba Land Co.	1,520
2,000	150	all		Prere Land & Pier Co. Ld	158
1,750	2,000	2,000	Nil	Mazagon Land	995
4,000	2,000	1,400	Nil	Port Canning	260

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	18.3.0	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	237
...	£20	09.1.5	do.	Do. New £20 shares	118
...	£ 0	03.10.2	do.	Do.	
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
...	£12	06.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	200

PRESS COMPANIES

150	5,000	2,850	250p.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,300
200	2,000	1,100	75do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	680
250	3,500	850	Nil.	Alexandria Press Co.	480
150	12,000	11,000	700	Apollo Press Co.	7,400
300	2,000	all	200do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,060
200	500	all	60do.	Do. New	525
500	1,000	all	300do.	Colaba Press Co.	6,500
350	2,000	all	...	East India Press Co.	3,500
150	8,500	all	1,000*	Fort Press Co.	9,100
200	2,000	1,800	95	Framjí Cowasjí Press	965
200	5,000	all	Nil.	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,375
200	5,000	1,500	150 p.c.	Imperial Press Co.	1,325
1,000	5,000	2,000	120 p.c.	Kurrachee Press Co.	850
2,000	400	350	35 p.c.	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	350
125	2,500	all	250*	Prince of Wales Press	2,400
220	2,000	750	75 p.c.	Victoria Press, Madras	1,000
150	2,000	all	150 p.c.	Vinanvelly Press Co.	1,150
400	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	600

*Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

...	2,500	1,500	75 p.c.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	840
4,000	50	all	5p.c.	Mechanics' B'ld'g Co.	90
500	4,000	200	21 p.c.	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	170
2,000	500	all	25 p.c.	Treasher & Co.	400

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of Liquidation.		
...	500	75	Jan. '56	Bank of Bombay
...	25	19	...	Do. Chinа
...	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank
...	...	...	...	East India Bank's
...	200	19	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula
...	200	68	May '67	Royal Bank

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

...	5,200	2,375	Nov. '64	Back Bay Co.	65
...	3,500	2,445	...	B'bay & Bengal S. S.	10
...	8,000	2,700	...	Bombay Sh	35

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate
London	At sight	1s. 10 5/16d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 10¾d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 10¾d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	1s. 11d.
Calcutta	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight	100 par
Do.	60 days' sight	99¾d.
Madras	At sight	99
Do.	30 days' sight	99
China	60 Do. do	228

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent.	113
Five per cent.	106
Four per cent.	97¾
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	105
Five per cent. Debenture Loan 1866-67	103
15 years' Debenture Loans	103
10 years do. do.	106
5 years' do do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan Home Rate	115
Do. Do. Market Rate	115

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	4 per cent
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereign each	Rs. 10-6
Bank of England Notes	,, 10-4
Caroline	,, 290
Mexican Dollars	,, 220
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 203
Bar Silver	,, 108-1
Gold Leaf	,, 15-1
Bar Gold 10 car. English	,, 16
Australian Gold	,, 196

CALCUTTA.—21ST NOVEMBER 1870.

The following transactions were reported to-day :—

4 per cents, at Rs 97-14 to 97-12, or 2-2 to 2-4 discount.

5 per cents of 1856-57, only small amounts at Rs 107.

The following purchases and sales in shares were reported :—

Bank of Bengal shares at Rs 1,425.

Assam Tea Co's shares at Rs 105.

New Mutual Tea Co's shares at Rs. 72.

—*Englishman.*

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, Week ending 19th Nov., 1870.

Open 1,184½ Miles.	Rs	a.	p
Coaching	1,32,176	5	4
Merchandize	2,07,813	1	11
Electric Telegraph	241	10	6
Earth Trains	2,369	0	0
Total Rs.	3,43,300	1	9
Corresponding week last year open 672½ miles. Total Rs.	3,31,824	4	11
Increase	11,475	12	10

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 25.

Graham, Quartermaster, Bombay 6th Brigade R. A., on duty, from Mhow.

Nepean, Captain, Madras D. A. Q. M. G., to join, from Cannanore.

White, Lieutenant-Colonel, Madras Staff Corps, to join, from Trichinopoly.

Adye-Curran, Assistant Surgeon, Bombay 23rd Foot, on duty, from Poona.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—25TH NOVEMBER.

London	Cotton	£2 0s. 0d.	p. ton
	Cases	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 5s. 0d.	,,
	Seeds	£1 5s. 0d.	,,
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 12s. 6d. to £1 15s. 0d.	,,
	Wooden Ships ,,	£1 12s. 6d. to £1 15s. 0d.	,,
	Myrabolms & Coir bdls	£0 7s. 6d. to £0 10s. 0d.	,,
	Steels	£0 15s. 0d.	,,
Havre	Cotton	No ship loading	
	Coffee		
Overland ...Steamers		£2 10s. 0d. to £2 15s. 0d	,,
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£1 5s. 0d.	,,
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 6 to 7 per bale.	
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.	
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 3 per bale,	
Calcutta ...Salt		Rs. 2 8 0 to 3 0 0 per ton	
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 15 and Calcutta Port charges	
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal	

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
25	City of Manchester	Naughton	Glasgow, Aug. 1.
	Arundel	Crocker	Calcutta, Sept. 20.
	Dacca (s)	Patterson	Calcutta, Nov. 1.

DEPARTURE.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
20	James Wright	Morse	Cochin.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Ship Cochin, Clark, to Java.

Ship Barham, Phillips, to Singapore.

The following vessels began to load yesterday—

Steamer Baroda, to Aden and Suez.

Ship Day Dream, to Aden, Juddah and Hoodpoda.

Hiate Missanga, to Mozambique.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.			
21	Dorset	Fish	Liverpool, June 16.
	Cazewitch	Wells	Port Bair, Nov. 7.
	Oriental (s)	Smith	Rangoon, Nov. 17.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.			
21	Glenartney (s)	...	...
	Stanton Audley	...	...
	Empire	...	...

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.			
19	Vixen (s)	...	London.
	Alice	...	Galle.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON.

782 Saladin, Rankin—Bay & Mackintosh.

750 Paraus, England—H. Bomanjee Touche & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1373 Balkamah, Poole—E. Bates & Co.

891 Caranjah, Glenderson—Forbes & Co.

1015 Ellen Bates, Steward—E. Bates & Co.

1326 Gitana, Reed—E. Bates & Co.

1360 Mabel, Wright—E. Bates & Co.

1186 The Foundling, Varian—E. Bates & Co.

1262 Victoria Cross, Cowley—Coupland & Co.

FOR RICE PORTS.

1436 Adriatic, Taylor—W. Nicol & Co.

1387 E. F. Gahain, Klencke.

1101 Hawarden Castle, Jones—Stenhouse & Co.

1222 Waterloo, Kelly—W. Cooper.

FOR COLOMBO.

507 Fluellin, Simpson.

FOR RANGOON.

1099 Sir John Lawrence, Stabb—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR SINGAPORE.

934 Barham, Phillips—Stenhouse & Co.

NOT FIXED.

WOODEN SHIPS.

1746 Atlantic, Mellin—The Captain.

694 City of Manchester, Shand—W. Nicol & Co.

812 Evening Star, Watson—Ritchie, Stewart & Co.

655 Gertrude, Dewar—Ritchie, Stewart & Co.

1154 James Rowan, Webster.

1173 Oliver Cromwell—H. B. Touche & Co.

1207 Maritana, Macdonald—Rennie, Scovell & Co.

1174 Michael Angelo, Luckie—Bell, Ventz & Lucius.

1228 Mount Royal, Wilmarth—W. Nicol & Co.

1182 Pegasus, Powell—Blackwell & Co.

315 Salus, Poland.

1054 Zelica, Stephens—Lyon & Co.

IRON.

797 Birmah, Pearse.

999 Sophia Joakim, Singer—Blackwell & Co.

FOREIGN SHIPS.

607 Mars, Platte—G. F. Henry.

589 Winslow, Domandrial.

STEAMERS.

FOR OVERLAND ROUTE.

1874 Baroda (s), Hall—P. & O. Co., Mails 3rd Dec.

2010 China (s), Babot—Mails 27th Nov.

FOR HONGKONG.

1683 Malacca (s), Bernard—P. & O. Co.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

452 Euphrates (s), Hutchison—W. Nicol & Co.

1238 North Tyne (s), Richards—W. & A. Graham & Co.

NOT FIXED.

1170 Paraguay (s), Williams—W. Nicol & Co.

COUNTRY TRADERS.

284 Bhownuggur, Nacoda.	For Zanzibar
687 Calliope, Symons.	For Calcutta.
664 Mary Anne, Lovett.	For Rangoon.
819 Omar Pasha, Sullivan.	For Calcutta.
639 Sir George Pollock, Watt.	For Zanzibar.
830 Victoria Bridge, Lawrey.	For Calcutta.
836 Waterloo, Symons.	For Calcutta.
588 William Stewart, Cock.	For Andaman Islands.
1249 Arundel, Crocket—V. Ebraham & Co.	Not Fixed.
420 Day Dream, Wheatley.	Do.
989 Evening Star, Harley—H. Thavur & Co.	Do.
310 Futtay Sultan, Nacoda.	Do.
460 Mary Mildred.	Do.
363 Prince of Wales.	Do.
796 Ville de Metz, Nacoda.	Do.

COUNTRY TRADING STEAMERS.

1121 Dacca (s).	Not Fixed.
462 Madras (s), James.	For Persian Gulf.
897 Koina (s).	For Jeddah.
545 Mula (s), Coates.	Do.
583 Snipe (s), Browne.	For Persian Gulf.
604 Tilly (s), Hanna—Chunder Ramjee.	Not Fixed.

ROYAL NAVY.

H. M. Bullfinch (s), Lowder.

H. M. Forte, (s), Admiral Cockburn.

BOMBAY MARINE.

Dalhousie, Campbell.	For Kattiwar.
Earl Canning (s), Tolputt.	
Lord Elphinstone (s).	
May Frere (s), Warner.	(Yacht.)
Hugh Rose (s).	
Sir John Lawrence (s), Barrow.	

DAILY IMPORTS.—25TH NOVEMBER.

FROM LONDON.

Art Union, 10 cases champagne, Payne & Co.

Sam Mendel, 26 cases brandy, Payne & Co.

Michael Angelo, 19 casks pale ale, King. King & Co.; 3 cases copal varnish, Abdool Hoossen Abdool Khan.

Paraguay (s), 7 cases haberdashery, Badham & Co.

Hawarden Castle, 400 tubs Swedish steel.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Cannanore, 30 cases brandy, Dinshaw Sorabjee & Co.

FROM SUEZ.

Golconda (s), 10 cases sherry, Payne & Co.

China, 1 case boots, Grindlay, Groom & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—25TH NOVEMBER.

FOR LONDON.

China (s), 927 pieces E. teeth, Shurrif Durvish; 25 cases wassood, Juvarimull Ramjeedass; 69 pieces E. teeth, Vithulda Boldewdass.

Parana, 94 bags sursseed, Mohunlall Biharilall; 185 piecds E. teeth, Bawanjee Vullibhoy.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

North Tyne (s), 250 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 75 bales cotton, Vurjpall Luckmabhoy; 175 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir & Co.; 1,820 bundles coiryarn, Soonderdass Mooljee; 38 bales cotton, Shamjee Narronjee & Co.

Caranjah, 52 bales cotton, Nurbadasewker Achleser.

Balkamah, 60 bales cotton, Ramnarain Dewdunt; 50 bales cotton, Lallobund Ramdiyal.

Victoria Cross, 150 bales cotton, Bhoorabhoy Moteechund.

Gitana, 150 bales cotton, Bhewrao Bhugajee; 37 bales cotton, Megraz Jugnath.

The Foundling, 3 bales cotton, Luchumendass Shewdass; 30 bales cotton, Nuthmull Geurdhundass; 59 bales cotton, Motilall Rottee.

Euphrates (s), 50 bales wool, Kullianjee Petamber; 35 bales wool, Bhugwandass Morarjee & Co.

China (s), 100 bales cotton, Mathooradass Lowjee.

Ellen Bates, 100 bales cotton, H. D. Frock & Co.

FOR SUEZ.

China (s), 2 bundles shawls, Ahmedshaw Yusufshaw.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.—VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices Specimens may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

JOB PRINTING in all its BRANCHES.—Ornamental Printing in Colours and in Gold. Bills, Broadsides, Theatrical and Musical Programmes, Cards of all descriptions; Banking and Mercantile Ledgers, Memo. Heads, &c., &c., Machine-ruling and Paging, and Bookbinding. Estimates forwarded on application to the Manager.

BOMBAY GAZETTE STEAM PRESS.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR NOVEMBER.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING the latest alterations in the time of running of the Trains on the various Lines of Railway, the time tables of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora, on the B. B. & C. I. and G. I. P. Lines, Steamer time tables, in addition to a large amount of interesting and useful information to travellers.

The GUIDE, having a large circulation amongst travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for advertisements.

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List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub.
Hill Horse Carriage Dak.
Rohilcund Horse Dak Company.
North Western Dak Company.
Punjaub and North Western Dak Company
Agra to Jeypore.
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Scale of Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fare for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Termini, and of the following

AGENTS—

Bombay and Poona :—Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall.
Bombay :—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.
Poona :—Messrs. Treasher & Co., and Railway Bookstall.
Alexandria :—Messrs. D. Robertson and Co.
London :—Mr. G. Street, 30 Cornhill.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.

[Next Mail Steamer leaves on Sunday morning the 27th, and the Mail closes at the G. P. O. at 7 P.M. on the 26th, the after-packet remaining open till 6 A.M. on the 27th.]

The Overland Mails per P. and O. Co.'s Steam Packets will, until further notice, leave Bombay on every Saturday at 5-30 P.M., commencing from the 3rd proximo.

The Mails will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 P.M.

The after packet at 3 A.M.

After packet letters will not be forwarded unless an eight anna stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage.

Registered letters will be received at the General Post Office until 1 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1-30 P.M.

Late letters will be received at the Pier Post Office till 4-30 P.M.

The following Telegram has been received from Her Majesty's Post Master General, dated London, the 19th October 1870, viz.:—

"Owing to apprehended interruption of Mail route through France, Indian Mails will now go by Germany and Brindisi, instead of by Marseilles. Collect on Letters and Newspapers, Brindisi rates; and on Books—one penny per 4 ounces more than by Marseilles. Please give instruction."

Under the arrangement described above, the Marseilles route, as well as the present route, via Brindisi and France, will be regarded as entirely superseded by the new Brindisi and Germany route. The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence sent by this new route to the United Kingdom or places served through the United Kingdom, will be as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 10, pie 8.

Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2, pie 8.

Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—annas 2; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 3, pie 4; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, pie 8; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4, pie 8

For places served through the United Kingdom.

Each Letter—2 annas per ½ ounce more than the published rate for a Letter sent via Marseilles.

Each Newspaper—8 pie per 4 ounces more than the published rate for a Newspaper sent via Marseilles.

Each packet of Books or Patterns—8 pie per 4 ounces more than the published rate for a packet sent via Marseilles.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is compulsory, and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route, and conforming to its conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

This Postal Notice does not in the least affect the rules and regulations published in this Office Notification, dated 19th August last, relative to the transmission of Correspondence for certain Foreign Countries of Europe via Italy.

CHINA MAILS.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's steamer, will be closed on Thursday, December 8 and 22. (Packet will be closed on December 8 at 9 A.M.; after-packet at 10 A.M.)

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The Post Office Packet for Australia, per P. & O. steamer, will be closed on Thursday, December 22. (Packet will be closed on December 22 at 9 A.M.; after-packet at 10 A.M.)

MAILS TO MAURITIUS.

Letters, &c., for Mauritius, Reunion, &c., will be forwarded of the following dates from Bombay to Aden, to be thence conveyed by the French Mail Packets to destinations :—

4th December 1870 and 1st January 1871.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

[By the B. I. S. N. Co.'s Contract Steamers.]

Leave Bombay for Kurrachee on December 5, 19.

Leave Bombay for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee on November 28; December 12, 26.

BOMBAY DIOCESAN BOARD OF EDUCATION.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

LORD BISHOP OF BOMBAY, President, ex-officio.

H. S. Bellairs, Esq.	Hon. Mr. Justice Lloyd.
H. M. Birdwood, Esq.	Rev. W. Maule.
J. Cameron, Esq.	A. A. Moore, Esq., (Hon. Treasurer).
C. E. Chapman, Esq.	R. G. Oxenham, Esq.
G. Fogoo, Esq.	T. F. Purnett, Esq.
Hon. Mr. Justice Gibbs.	Rev. G. C. Reynell (Hon. Secretary.
Rev. C. Gilder.	General Tremenheere, C. B.
W. H. Havelock, Esq.	Rev. C. T. Wilson.
Rev. C. F. H. Johnston.	
Ven Archdeacon Leigh Lye.	

The object of the Board is to advance the cause of Christian Education, especially among the large European and Eurasian population in the Bombay Presidency.

The following Schools are in connexion with the Board :—Diocesan School, Byculla; St. John's School, Colaba; St. Peter's School, Mazagon; Bishop's School, Poona; Bishop's School for Girls, Poona; Pensioners' School, Poona; Sholapore European and Eurasian School.

Of these the Diocesan School, Byculla, and the Bishop's School, Poona, have been recognized by the Director of Public Instruction as High Schools, teaching up to the University Standard for Matriculation, and for both Boarders are received.

To enable the Board to continue and extend its work Subscriptions are solicited. They will be received by the Hon. Treasurer, Watson's Hotel, Esplanade, Bombay, or by the Hon. Secretary Parsonage, Byculla.

G. C. REYNELL,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 7th June 1870.

NOTICE.—The PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE of WESTERN INDIA will ASSEMBLE at the Masonic Hall, No. 1 Grant Buildings, Colaba, on TUESDAY next, the 29th instant, at 6 P.M., precisely, for the INSTALLATION of OFFICE BEARERS.

By order of the Provincial Grand Master,
SAMUEL A. GILDDON,
Provincial Grand Secretary.

Bombay, 26th November 1870.

THE WAR-TELEGRAMS

WILL BE ISSUED FROM THIS OFFICE TO-DAY AS SPECIAL EDITIONS IMMEDIATELY ON ARRIVAL.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BENGAL.

BIRTHS.

BROADHEAD—November 7th, at 9, Ballygunge, Calcutta, the wife of Mr. E. H. Broadhead, of a daughter.

BLISS—November 21st, at Calcutta, Mrs. T. Bliss, of a son.

BALLAUF—November 21st, at Ballygunge, the wife of Mr Otto Ballauf, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

HENDERSON—BINGLE—At St. John's, Midnapore, by the Rev. Carysfort Croby, J. Henry Henderson, son of the late J. H. Henderson, Engineer, Morningside, Edinburgh, to Maria Precilla, the youngest daughter of P. Bingle, Esq., of Calcutta.

DEATH.

KERRY—November 11th, at Dewangunge, Purnea, Mrs. C. Kerry, relict of the late W. H. Kerry, Esq., Indigo Planter aged 60 years 10 months and 2 days.

MADRAS.

BIRTH.

PRATT—November 4th, the wife of Rev. T. A. C. Pratt, Chaplain of Wellington, of a son.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTHS.

ACKLOM—November 17th, at Baitool, Central Provinces, Mrs. Acklom, of a son.

HOOPER—November 19th, at Benares, the wife of Assistant Surgeon W. R. Hooper, Superintendent, Benares Central Prison of a daughter.

QUAID—November 11th, at Peshawur, the wife of P. Quaid, Esq., Barrack Master, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

QUALLETT—October 26th, at Allahabad, Anne, wife of James Quallett, Esq., Indian Army, deeply regretted.

PARRY—November 17th, at Moradabad, George Edward Parry, E. M.'s 37th Foot, aged 27 years.

MARRIAGE.

McALESTER—FINCH—November 14th, at St. Mary's Church, Shahjehanpore, N. W. P., by the Rev. B. Sharp, M.A., Chaplain, Edward Lyon McAlester, youngest son of Charles Somerville McAlester, of Loup, to Rhoda Susannah, widow of the late Arthur Finch, Futtehghur.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittance, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All communications respecting advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1870.

IF the German army on the line of the Loire be 150,000 strong, it follows that the greater part of the troops from the Moselle have been directed upon that side; in other words, General von der Tann must have been reinforced by more than 100,000 men. There are some signs that the German leaders felt a pressure for troops south of Paris, not the least significant being the abandonment of Mezieres and Montmedy. The fight at Chatillon sur Seine shows that troops were pasing along that road or that the routed detachment covered the flank of a force moving on a more northerly road. General von Manteuffel has probably been deprived of part of the two corps placed under him, and reduced to the defensive; while von Werder, in the same way, has probably not been reinforced by any troops from the Moselle. Now, as the flanking parties of the Germans were reported at Nogent le Rotrou, on the line to Le Mans and at Auxerre on the Yonne, we may infer that the main body was about midway between, exactly the position of Toury and Pithiviers; and we may also infer that no French army was in strength on either flank, unless at some remote distance. We ought now to learn soon where the hostile armies have been and what they have been doing; but we may repeat, that the French will try to avoid a battle until moderately sure of a coincident attack by Trochu; and that the Germans will force on an action as soon as ever their movement of concentration is complete. The presence of Prince Charles at Pithiviers on Thursday implies that it had been nearly finished.

The Russian question, at least in its telegraphic aspect, has become more pacific.

MR. WILLIAM FOWLER'S letter on "Public Works in India," printed in our Monday's issue, is a very good example of that mode of discussing Indian questions which consists of looking only at one side. Although applied to India, the letter is really an abstract essay on the proper way of obtaining public works. The method may be right or it may be wrong, regarded as a method, but the vital question is, does the plan apply to the circumstances of India? Mr. Fowler leaves it to be inferrred that in England Municipalities and the State borrow money for permanent works solely because they think it the best plan. But that is only part of the reason. The other parts are more important. They borrow from themselves for themselves; they are the population of the district or nation, their children will be so after them, and only a foreign power can take away from the lenders their security. But the case is totally different in India. Here a few hundreds of thousands of aliens, by virtue of stronger will and organization, are the supreme masters. If they borrow money they borrow it, not from the population of the country, but from their own countrymen in England or in India. The security they offer is the revenues of India, which they collect, a security differing materially from that of an English Municipality or the English State. Moreover, despite the patent fact that the loans are raised on this comparatively precarious security, and on this alone, there are many people, so ardent for public works as to be reckless of the future welfare of England, who hold that the English nation is virtually responsible for all the Indian debts of what kind soever. This, is, and will be a grave question. But there is no doubt at all who is responsible for Municipal and State loans in England, and the local and imperial authorities, therefore, borrow as freely as their prudence and their wants may dictate. Mr. Fowler has omitted to consider this aspect of the subject, and he writes as if he thought the case of India and England were the same. If we are not to do anything in India which would "be scouted in England," we shall have to give up the rule of the country altogether. The Viceroy and his Council would be scouted in England; the revenue system would be scouted in England; the civil and military services and the army would be scouted in England. That anything is scouted in England is, therefore, no reason why it should not exist in India.

It was *not* because the Indian Government paid for public works out of revenue that it "was compelled to increase" the salt tax and impose an income tax. It was because the Government, urged thereto by clamour in England and in India, undertook to execute more works than it could pay for. There lies the great failure of duty—inability to resist the pressure, not only of benevolent yet wrong-headed men, but of parties interested in promoting extensive public works of all kinds. The barrack expenditure, as far as we can make out, was forced on the Government of India by English and Indian philanthropists, who designed barracks on principles which we should almost be justified in calling abstract. The origin and the consequences of this outlay are an example of what can be got by taking English as opposed to Indian experience; yet, despite the many failures of applications at home we are repeatedly invited to resort thither, and to believe that a number of gentlemen, exposed to English opinion, are more likely to decide correctly than men of long Indian experience actually working in this country. The Government of India, ever since 1858, has been driven into these headlong and expensive courses by the pressure of home opinion, not trained, as the old East India Company's home servants were trained, but begotten of a burning desire for plentiful supplies of cotton, or a philanthropic wish to "do something," or an anxiety to supply iron and coal and piece-goods, and provide employment for large numbers of Europeans. We do not deny that much good has risen out of the efforts of projectors, speculators, and philanthropists; what we say is that the Government of India was not strong or wise enough to resist their determined onset; and was thus misled into an expenditure greater than the country should be forced to bear.

Political consequences of a reckless policy are now beginning to be felt throughout India. But Mr. Fowler does not take into his consideration the political aspect of the subject. Excessive taxation, consequent not on paying work out of revenue, but of undertaking too many works and too many at once, has created profound distrust alike in native and European minds. If a system of loans were adopted the political effects would be of another sort. The people of England, who may become liable for what has been borrowed, and for what may be borrowed—especially the landed interest upon whom the burden would fall—would, if they were alive to their interest protest effectually against a policy which might augment the already grievous burden of the National Debt. Indeed, the people of England, if they knew anything about it, would insist on the cheapest government for India, the lightest taxation consistent with reasonable improvement, and the fewest possible number of loans. It is quite enough to borrow for railways and for irrigation; all other works should be paid for out of revenue, and only those works which can be paid for should be undertaken.

Mr. Fowler's letter does not advance the question a step. We quite agree with him, however, that "the whole system of the Public Works Department should be thoroughly overhauled and reconsidered," and plainly, as administered for the last ten years, "the plan of paying for works out of revenue is no remedy" for the defects in that system. No doubt, unless the views of the Government on taxation and expenditure are radically altered, we shall have an "Indian difficulty"—it is already visible; but if Mr. Fowler's idea of "fair treatment" for the natives of India, be indefinite loans from England, for public works there, will not only be an Indian difficulty caused by heavy taxation, but an English difficulty which would be more severe, as Mr. Fowler will find should he live long enough to face a hustings cry—Shall the property and hard earnings of England be weighted with taxation to pay the interest on the Debt of India?

SIR COLLEY SCOTLAND, Chief Justice of Madras, has been seriously ill, but we learn that he is now much better.

MAJOR-GENERAL GRANT, C.B., (who returned to Poona on Wednesday) is to preside at the St. Andrew's Dinner at Poona on the 30th instant.

LIEUT.-COL. H. A. TAYLOR, Bengal Staff Corps, has obtained furlough to Europe for two years on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868.

LIEUT.-COL. H. A. DWYER, Bengal Staff Corps, has been allowed furlough to Europe for two years on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868.

LIEUT. L. K. SCOTT, R.E., Executive Engineer, Delhi Division, has been allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate, for the purpose of appearing before a medical board in England, under the furlough regulations of 1868.

THE Peshawur fair commenced on the 10th instant, though without any opening ceremony. It promises very fairly. There is still some fever at Peshawur, but it is, we are glad to see, fast disappearing, as the temperature of the days and nights becomes rather more equal.

"THE Government Civil Engineering College at home is still, apparently," says the "Pioneer," "not making much progress. But we hear that, at last, the authorities have got the offer of a charming and suitable asylum for it: the want of one having been the main difficulty hitherto. Nothing, however, could be done decisively until the Duke of Argyll came to town. His Grace is always in the way now, or out of it."

THE Vicar Apostolic of Lhassa, in a letter to the editor of the "Indo-European Correspondence," reports that the Chinese Government of Se-tchouan have sent a new civil Mandarin to Bathan with a considerable sum of money to help the poor people, who have been ruined by the late earthquake, and restore the public roads and buildings. The Vicar complains of the stagnation of the China tea trade between Thibet and China. The tea stores are surfeited; and there are no buyers.

A ME

THE POONA ENQUIRY ABOUT P.W.D. EXPENDITURE.

We spoke of some dispute among the employés of the Public Works Department, and that a complaint was to be inquired into, on Wednesday last, by the magistrate of that portion of the Poona districts in which Gunnesh Khind is situated. It seems that Mr. Clements, the supervisor of the works at Government House, brought a charge of defamation against Baloo Sungaps, in that he a havildar employed in the same service had made certain charges against Mr. Clements in a memorial to Major Mellis, which charges had been inquired into by Captain Seton and found to be without foundation. The magistrate, on full inquiry into the nature of the memorial, and having heard the witnesses for the prosecution, dismissed the charge as coming under exceptions 1st and especially 8th of the Penal Code, which last exception declares that it is not defamation to prefer in good faith an accusation against any person to any of those who have lawful authority over that person with respect to the subject matter of accusation.—*Deccan Herald*, Nov. 25.

BOMBAY.

Mr. R. H. Showell, who has obtained a month's privilege leave, proceeded to Calcutta on Thursday last.

Mahableshwur.—The total fall of rain at Mahableshwur till the 31st October amounted to 296 inches and 56 cents.

Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee.—The *Jam-i-Jamshed* understands that Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee, second judge of the Small Cause Court, intends to retire from the Bench in June next.

Matriculation Examination.—The matriculation examination in connection with the Bombay University, which commenced on Monday, terminated on Thursday evening, except that the candidates have still to be examined orally.

A Gambler sent to Jail.—The Chief Magistrate yesterday sentenced one Luxman Gunnoo, a confirmed gambler, to a month's rigorous imprisonment, for being found gaming with dice and money in a public place.

Programme of Music to played by the Band of the 22nd Regiment N. I., on the Esplanade, this evening:—

March
Overture.....Guillaume Tell.....Rossini.
Valse.....Good Old Times.....D'Albert.
Selection.....Ne Touchez Pas à la Reine.....Roisselet.
Quadrille.....Palmetto.....Kahner.
Galop.....Prince Imperial.....Coote.

Culpable Homicide.—An adjourned inquest was held yesterday in the office of Dr. Howlett, concerning the death of a new-born female child, whose body was found on the 17th instant at Boree Bunder in a night soil cart. Verdict—That the deceased child was found in a night soil cart at Boree Bunder, but that there is no evidence to say how or by what means the child was placed in such cart. The jury also return a verdict of culpable homicide amounting to murder against some person or persons unknown.

We learn from the last volume of the *Annals of Administration of India* that native journalism has made greater progress in the city of Bombay than in any other part of India. There were last year no fewer than nine Anglo-Marathee newspapers, eighteen weekly Marathee, three weekly and four daily Anglo-Guzarathee, twelve weekly Guzarathee, one bi-weekly and one fortnightly, three in Persian, and three others in Hindustani. In the whole of the N. W. Provinces, at the same date there were only nineteen native papers. —*Pioneer*.

Throwing Stones at a Train.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday before Mr. Nana Morojee, Ally Mahomed Hassum and Hassum Mahomed, aged respectively fifteen and seventeen years, were charged with disorderly behaviour, in having on Thursday morning thrown several stones from the Byculla Overbridge on a G. I. P. Railway train which was passing at the time. A pointsman in the employ of the company, named Raghoo Hurry, saw the prisoners throwing the stones, which fortunately did not hurt any passenger. The stones fell over the engine attached to the train. The magistrate convicted the offenders and fined them five rupees each.

A Petition to Government.—It may be in the recollection of some of our readers that in 1865 three Bhattias named respectively Khuttao Ludha, Cullianjee Ludha, and Dyal Jayraz, were arraigned in the Criminal Sessions of the High Court before Mr. Anstey, then Acting Judge of the Court, on a charge of misappropriating a large sum belonging the Commercial Finance and Stock Exchange Corporation, and of other offences. Khuttao and Dyal were each sentenced to be transported for life, and Cullianjee was sentenced to four years' rigorous imprisonment. We understand that Jamnabaee, the wife of the convict Khuttao, has forwarded a petition to Government on behalf of her husband, in which she prays for a remission of the sentence on the ground of his good conduct.

Colonel Jenkin Jones returned to Poona from the districts on Monday last.—*Deccan Herald*, Nov. 25.

Major Chamier, commanding the Royal Artillery at Aurungabad, and family, arrived at this station on Tuesday last.—*Ibid.*

Several of the chief officers in the Engineer and Traffic Department, G. I. P. Railway, left Poona on Tuesday night to be present at the opening of a still further extension of the railway line between this and Madras.—*Ibid.*

Dr. Pelly has been visiting that part of the city where cholera made its appearance. We are glad to learn that it is not of a very virulent type, and that if taken in time, it usually gives way to treatment. We have heard of several slight cases in different parts of the city and even of the Civil Lines. Servants should be warned to apply for medicines, at once, to their masters, as we believe many simple cases of diarrhœa pass into cholera from neglect.—*Ibid.*

We are glad to notice the appointment of Captain C. F. James to be Station Staff Officer at Ahmednuggur. We would like to see Captain James' services in Abyssinia and his various accomplishments more adequately recognised and rewarded. Those who, like ourselves, remember how he worked in Abyssinia, sometimes in three offices at a time, have often felt that there was little encouragement held out by Government to officers to do their very best in its service.—*Ibid.*

From Mhow we learn that Major-General Malcolm, accompanied by Lieut.-Colonel Bacon, Assistant Adjutant General, and Lieut. Health, A. D. C., left Mhow on the 10th inst., for Sirdarpore, to inspect the Malwa Bheel Corps. Colonel Fitzwygram, 15th Hussars, was left in command of the station, and Captain Frampton, 59th Regt., to act as Brigade Major. The Mhow regimental races are said to have been a great success—we mean those of the 15th Hussars. Captain Davidson and Lieutenant Pearson won the principal races.—*Ibid.*

SHIPPING AND PASSENGERS.

The ship Arundale, 1,249 tons, Captain W. Crocker, arrived yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of rice and sugar.

The ship City of Manchester, 686 tons, Captain T. Naughton, arrived yesterday from Glasgow with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. Nicol and Co.

The s.s. Dacca, Captain J. Patterson, arrived yesterday from the Malabar Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Colonel and Mrs. White and two children, Mr. Leggett, Mr. Ingle, Mr. Bannback, Captain Nepean, Mr. Vas, and fifty-seven deck passengers.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON BOARD THE GLENSANNOX.

As the ship Glensannox, Captain Jenkinson, was being worked out of harbour yesterday forenoon, an unfortunate accident occurred which caused the death of one man and serious injuries to another. A number of men, it appears, were shifting a sail by means of a steam winch, when, owing to the chain catching, or some such cause, the yard was brought down to the deck with a crash. One poor man was struck on the head, by which death must have been instantaneous, for his brains were strewed about, and the force of the blow knocked his body right overboard. Other two men were injured, one of them having his arm broken and receiving such internal injuries as to necessitate his removal to the European General Hospital. The ship was stopped, but we believe the body of the man who was knocked overboard has not been recovered.

Two men were shipped yesterday afternoon in place of the man who was killed and the other who was left behind, and the ship was to sail yesterday evening or this morning.

VIRTUE OUT OF NAZARETH.

A LITTLE BIT OF POLICE NOKRI.

(*Ahmedabad Gazette*, Nov. 19.)

On Saturday the 5th instant, a man and three women (Coonbees), inhabitants of Khulol, were proceeding from their village to Ahmedabad. On arriving within about a quarter of a mile from the village of Kalee, between three and four in the afternoon, they were accosted by three mounted men in rear of them, who ordered them to stand. The male Coonbee immediately took to flight, followed by one of the women, leaving his two other unprotected companions in the hands of the marauders, who lost no time in taking possession of their personal ornaments. From one of the women they took a pair of silver anklets (kulla) and a gilt necklace (haslee), and from the other a haslee, an earring (lolya), an arm ornament (mandlya) and some beads. The reported value of the property was Rs. 114. Whilst the robbers were taking the haslee from the neck of one of the women, she retained hold of the fastening which became disconnected and remained in her hand. The offenders inflicted no hurt on their victims, but immediately after securing the property remounted and made off as speedily as possible. There were several persons working in their fields close by, who, if they did not actually witness the robbery, must have heard the women's cries for help. The latter state that they called out loudly, but not one of those who were near would come to their assistance. The complainants state that their next step was to proceed to Kalee and inform the Mookhee of the robbery, but as he would give them no assistance, they came on to Ahmedabad, intending to give information to the police. The next morning, however, as their friends persuaded them not to delay long, it ended in their acquainting the Duskrohee Chief Constable of what had happened at 11 P. M. The chief constable, on this, sent reports to the superintendent of police, Lieut. Drummond, who started at once for the scene of the crime. The amount of property reported to have been robbed was comparatively small, but the daring manner in which the robbery was committed in broad daylight and in spite of the presence of several persons in the vicinity, called for every effort to discover the perpetrators, although the fact of their having had a start of some nine hours before the police could be on the spot, left but small hopes at the time of success. Lieut Drummond overtook the Duskrohee Chief Constable at Kalee, and had an opportunity of questioning the complainants who were also there. They described the colour of the horses on which the robbers were mounted, and gave some description of the men themselves whom, they stated, they believed to be Coolies by caste: after procuring a torch and some puggees from Kalee the party proceeded to the scene of the robbery. There they found several horses' footprints, and in a field by the side of the road, one of the male complainant's shoes which he had dropped on taking to his heels. After going a short distance on the *pugs*, they sent off two mounted policemen to Khulol, with orders to make enquiry there and on the road, without delay, and if unsuccessful, to proceed from Khulol to Kuree and there await orders. The *pugs* took the party by Chanipore to Tragud. The Tragud Mookhee had heard a report of the robbery and had on the previous evening taken up the *pugs* to the next village. His doing so is deserving of praise, as he received no regular information. From next village Khoruj where a man stated he had seen three horsemen riding quickly on the afternoon before, the footprints went to Gyaspore in His Highness the Guickwar's territory, and from thence by two or three more villages to Serissa.

There was considerable difficulty in persuading the village authorities out of our boundary to assist in tracing the *pugs*, and this was especially the case at Serissa. At last, however, a Bhungee of this village came forward and stated that, while working in a field at sunset about half a mile off, he had seen three men riding along the road and that, close to where he was, they had dismounted, lit a fire, smoked a hookah, and then moved on again. He described the appearance and dress of the riders and the colour of their animals, which corresponded to the description given by the complainants. On going to the spot where this witness had seen the men, there were found the fresh remains of a small fire and the footprints of the same animals as had hitherto been traced around it. It was now about sunrise. We must mention that the party had bright moonlight up to about 4 A.M., which rendered travelling more pleasant than it would otherwise have been. On reaching Peend, a kos or so further on, further enquiry was made and the party halted for a short time to give the horses a feed of grain, while Lieut. Drummond regaled himself on a few mouthfuls of "*bajree rotlo*" and some milk. From Peend they moved on six kos to Kurree, the pugs being traceable all the way. The chowkeedars at Kurree are posted chiefly within the town, and so could give no information of the men under search, as the latter invariably skirted the villages. However, an old man who had halted at the roadside said he had seen three horsemen pass, and pointed out the direction they had gone. It was then about noon. The Mamlutdar who was visited promised to make what enquiry he could and give any information that came to his knowledge. He was good enough to lend Lieut. Drummond a horse which was a boon, as his had carried him 27 miles. From Kurree the footprints were not discernible, so the party contented themselves with enquiring at the villages on the way and of travellers by the road. A Shindee who was marching with a horse and camel to Ahmedabad gave information of the men perused. This turned out to be incorrect as regards the place he had seen them, though he described the horses sufficiently accurately to justify relying upon it at the time. He stated that he had seen them three villages off, but just before arriving at the third village, Nugrasun, the road branches in two directions. As it was afterwards proved, the robbers took the road to the right, while the police followed the one through Nugrasun to the left. After this they of course got no information, and the matter began to look hopeless; however, hearing that there were two villages some miles further on that contained some suspicious characters, Lieut. Drummond thought it could do no harm to push on and make some enquiry there. He arrived at the first, Rudhertul, just as it was getting dark. At this village nothing was elicited, so, as they had been on the move for 18 hours, it was settled to halt so as to rest and feed men and horses and to move to the other village, Goonjala, before daybreak next morning. A rest was very welcome after fatigues of the previous night and day, so, after a repetition of the morning's meal, Lieut. Drummond threw himself down in his clothes and slept till 4-30 A.M., when he started again for Goonjala, 2 or 3 miles off. He arrived there just as the inhabitants were waking up, and he immediately ordered a muster of them and of the horses of the village. At Goonjala there is a punitive post and the heads of the village are naturally anxious for its removal. As it has since appeared, the wife of one of the robbers is related to the wife of one of the suspected characters; and it was consequently known to two or three of the Goonjala suspicious characters that the three men (not inhabitants of Goonjala) had started to commit a loot wherever they could get an opportunity. The first information got was in the following way. Lieut. Drummond had talked for a long time to three or four of the Goonjala men, when at last one said, "Sahib, if you will come to one side, I will give you some *khubber*." He then said a man from a neighbouring village had hinted something about the matter to him, and that if Lieut. Drummond liked he would send for this man, and this of course was agreed to. In about two hours' time they gave the names of the men who had left their village to rob, stated that they resided at Soonsur, in the Guickawar's territory, and agreed to assist in discovering them. As daybreak was the most likely time for finding all the villagers at home, it was settled to start so as to reach Soonsur, 12 kos off, by that time. The party left at 11 P.M., arriving at Soonsur at the appointed time. At Poora, a village about a kos from Soonsur, was found a Bhungee who said he knew where the offenders' houses were, so they took him with them to point them out. On nearing Soonsur there was found an old man working in a grainyard (Khulla), and on questioning him he pointed out the position of the houses sought, which were all situated together. He turned out to be the father of one of the robbers. No time was lost in riding to the spot, and there were found four men and some women sitting round a fire. One of the men slipped away, and it afterwards appeared he was one of the men in whose search the party had come. The village authorities promised every assistance and showed the master book (Hajree putruck). This showed the three men absent on the day they are supposed to have left their village for the purpose of committing the robbery: two of the horses answering the description given by the complainants and others were found close to the offenders' houses. The third was stated to be in a neighbouring village and was shortly produced. The village police stated that one of the accused was absent at a village 15 kos distant, having gone there with a letter. Arrangements were at once made for his apprehension. The other two were concealed in the village at the time and soon after taken into custody.

It is needless to detail the arrangements proposed and carried out for the production of the stolen property, but it will suffice to say that after giving all necessary instructions, Lieut. Drummond started homewards, reaching Kurree about 6 that evening, where he slept and arrived at head quarters the following morning at about 10, after a journey of 110 miles. The Duskrohee Chief Constable, Ramkrishna Dajee, returned a day or two afterwards with the whole of the stolen property. He was most persevering and unwearying in his efforts throughout, and the chief constable of Veerumgaum who joined the party at Coonjala, gave most valuable assistance.

We think our readers will agree with us that the police of Guzerat has seldom done more excellent service than is shown here. It will rejoice Major Scott's heart to learn that his children have done such credit to his many years training and that his mantle has fallen on one so willing to bear it worthily.

THE APPOINTMENT OF MAJOR NORMAN.

(*Pioneer*.)

A correspondent who would be none the less convincing if he kept his temper, sends the following:—

"A good deal has been said about the appointment of the above officer to the command of the 20th Regiment N. I.; your own remarks, allow me to say, are just as little to the point as the rest. I am no worshipper of General Norman, as you know, but why defend *him* because his brother, who is fairly entitled to promotion on his merits, obtains an appointment which is, moreover, solely and wholly in Lord Napier's gift? The official relations between the Military Member of Council and the Commander-in-Chief are of a sufficiently delicate nature to forbid the idea of favours of the kind being either asked or granted, and unless something monstrous can be shown in the appointment itself, why suggest a job at all? Refer, and you will see that Major Norman is an officer of 22 years' standing, who has received brevet promotion for field service, and was already 2nd in command when a regiment was given him. Why then should he not get it? If you mean that because one man is a swell in office, therefore another, his brother, should be kept out in the cold, lest it might occur to some spiteful and blundering critic to impute collusion—why, I have nothing more to say to it or you."

THE ADEN POST OFFICE.

In the postal communication between Europe and India the Aden Post Office holds an important place. It is not only a medium of communication between Europe and India, but it forms a link connecting the former continent with China, Australia, &c., &c. There are regularly sixteen contract mail packets arriving at Aden every month; besides frequent receipt and despatch of ocean and local mails; and the opening of the Suez Canal has given facilities for an increase of shipping arrivals and departures never heard of before. Every successive Saturday five, and every fourth Saturday eight, ocean mails are received and despatched. The work on every Saturday must be of considerable magnitude, when we consider that the Post Office has to receive and despatch mails from Europe, Bombay, China, Australia and the Mauritius. The Overland passengers' correspondence has largely increased during the official year 1869-70, and consequently there has been a contemporaneous extension of deposit articles for merchant ships, transports, troop ships, men of war, &c. Since the beginning of the present year the French packet service has increased to and from Aden, and several other new steam companies have been established, and the commercial intercourse is steadily on the increase. There are now nearly fifty arrivals of steamers a month, whereas so recently as 1867 there were 10 to 15. The opening of the British Indian Sub-marine Telegraph, between Aden and Bombay, and Aden and Suez, has in some measure tended to increase the usefulness of the Aden Post Office. Arrangements have been made, we are told, by which telegrams to and from Mauritius, China, and Australia for Egypt, Europe, and America are received and despatched by the said office.

Mr. Dhunjeesha Manekjee Lalcaca, late Postmaster of Aden, and now appointed Inspecting Postmaster, North Canara, in his annual report for the official year 1869-70, submitted to the Postmaster General, says that the total number of "articles" (that is letters, papers, books, &c.,) received during the period reported on was 146,421, and that despatched was 106,293, showing an increase of nearly 11,000 articles in receipt, and 6,000 in despatch, over those of the preceding year. The amount of postage on paid, service, and unpaid articles was Rs. 37,842-12-4, and that recovered in 1868-69 was Rs. 33,679-13-0. In July 1867 Mr. Dhunjeesha Manekjee Lalcaca made a suggestion to provide a new Post Office building sufficiently commodious for the increased demands upon its space. Government approved of the suggestion and built the house in which the office is at present located, separate quarters being also allotted in the same premises for the residence of the Postmaster and his establishment.

During the year under review 192 day mails and 284 night mails were received at and forwarded from Aden. The total number of registered letters received was 1,284, and those transmitted from Aden was 3,440. There were 916 unclaimed letters returned to the "dead letter office" during the same period. The number of articles of Her Britannic Majesty's ships and men of war that passed through the hands of the Aden Post Office was 11,398; of these 3,250 were delivered in Aden while the ships lay there, and the rest were transmitted to their proper destination. The number of mails received at and despatched from Aden during 1869-70 was 476, as follows:—

Received from	No.	Despatched to	No.
Europe	104	.....	109
India	64	.....	95
China & Australia.	35	.....	37
Mauritius	17	.....	15
	220		256

European and native soldiers and sailors have largely availed themselves of the office, and upwards of 16,000 letters were forwarded from Aden, and more than 4,500 letters were received and delivered in the port.

It is worthy of note that during the year under report the Post Office was visited by upwards of 25,000 persons, of both sexes, principally Overland passengers, either for receiving, posting, registering, or enquiring of the arrival and departure of mails. The amount of postage stamps sold by this office during the year was Rs. 15,628-7-4. Upwards of 9,500 letters were found from the moveable letter boxes deposited on board the contract packets between Suez and Bombay and Suez and Ceylon, and brought to this office for disposal. Since the opening of the Pier Post Office at Bombay, 1,875 letters were brought loose by the sea-sorting officer; they were chiefly for foreign countries and were included in and treated as a mail despatched from the Aden Post Office. Since the introduction of the new rules for pattern post, it is estimated that no fewer than 2,500 pattern packets were forwarded. The enhanced rates of postage for banghy parcels to and from India seem to have caused great inconvenience to the public at that station, no parcel, however small and light, can now be received or sent under two rupees. The official postage during the year on letters received at Aden and despatched from the privileged offices at Aden amounted to Rs. 1,548-10-4.

The island of Aden covers an area of twelve square miles and contains a population of 30,000 civil, military and naval inhabitants. The number of letters forwarded by the Aden Post Office to London via Brindisi since October 1869, up to the end of the official year, was 817, and the amount of postage collected was Rs. 1,960-8.

There is every reason to believe that the causes which have produced the marked improvement we have above noticed will continue to exercise a similarly healthy influence upon the financial position of the Aden office, and its future will favourably contrast with its past history.

In conclusion we may notice that the retiring Postmaster, Mr. Dhunjeesha Lalcaca, has been very favourably spoken of by all those European officers and residents who had come into contact with him; and his labour, zeal and intelligence have been prominently brought by Mr. Hogg, the present Deputy Director General, to the notice of the Director General of the Post Office in India. On leaving Aden Mr. Dhunjeesha was presented with a public address, of which the following is an extract:—"We witness with satisfaction your opening of the local mails between Steamer Point and Cantonment twice every day, the establishment of postal communication with the Isthmus and the Malla, your introducing a plan for the receipt of letters for Europe and India after the hour fixed for closing the mail till within a short time of the making up of the mail bags, your affording postal facilities by despatching beside the weekly mails to Bombay as often as the opportunities allow by Government as well as the merchants' vessels, and what is more the Aden Post Office building which previous to your arrival was only a small and temporary, by your strenuous efforts has been enlarged and made a permanent and a magnificent, edifice. All these are indications of your holding with credit to yourself, advantage to the public, and benefit to the Government the highly important and onerous office of the Postmaster. In conclusion it gives us great pleasure in expressing to you our grateful thanks for your courtesy and attention which tend so much to ensure the comfort and convenience of the inhabitants."

How to make a fire hot—Keep it cealed.

Birch rods make the best baby-jumpers.

Welcome lines to the ladies,—masculines.

A Pleasant Boarder.—A growing youth of Ripley county, Ind., challenges the State to produce a boy or man who will eat with him for dirs. 200 a side. He takes more than one pound weight of beefsteak at a mouthful.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

Kurrachee, 25th Nov., 8 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom via Russia, 25th Nov., 4-50 A.M. From Continent of Europe, via Russia, 24th Nov., 7-37 P.M.; via Turkey, 23rd Nov., 1-4 P.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera; lines beyond clear except via Otranto; Persian line right to London.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—25th Nov. 8 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 24th Nov., 6 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 8 hours 54 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 25th Nov., 9-40 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 5 hours 45 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 24th Nov., 7-57 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 14 hours 33 minutes.

Via Turkey, 23rd Nov., 1-40 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 48 hours 15 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 25th Nov., 11-30 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hours 32 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 24th to 8 P.M. of the 25th Nov. is as follows:—

To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	0 48	0 1
,, Calcutta	5 18	0 16
,, Galle	44 5	37 52

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

Advent Sunday, 27th November.

St. Thomas' Cathedral.

7-30 A.M.—Holy Communion, 1st celebration.

11 A.M.—Mofning Prayer, Holy Communion, 2nd celebration, and Sermon. Hymn 347.

5-30 P.M.—Litany.

6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 34, 37, 324.

The offertories to be devoted to the choir fund.

The sermon in the evening will be preached by the Lord Bishop of Calcutta.

St. John's Church, Colaba.

7-30 A.M.—Holy Communion (celebration.)

11 A.M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 34 and 35.

6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 40, 37, and 168.

The offertory at the evening service to be devoted to the choir fund.

Holy Trinity Church, Sonapore.

7-30 A.M.—Choral celebration of Holy Communion, with Sermon. Hymns 207 (O God, unseen, yet ever near), and 33 (Hark, a thrilling voice is sounding.)

6 P.M.—Evensong and Sermon. Hymns 36 (O come, O come, Emmanuel), 39 (Lo, He comes in clouds descending), and 221 (Day of Wrath.)

Collections at each service for church expenses and the poor.

Harbour.

Morning prayers and sermon on board H. M. S. Semiramis, lying off Customs' Bunder, at 11 o'clock in the morning, by the Rev. Wm. Brown Keer, A.C.F.

POLICE CASES.

Defacing Walls.—Tookaram Bapoo was yesterday fined by Mr. Connon three rupees for defacing the walls of the Fort Police Court.

Old Offenders.—Meerjan Jammal, an old offender, was yesterday charged before Mr. Connon with stealing a silver anklet belonging to Wusuntram Treobhawan, and was, on conviction, sentenced to receive fifteen stripes.—Luxmon Bapoo pleaded guilty to a charge of stealing a gold neck ornament, value Rs. 24, belonging to Dhacklee, woman, and was sentenced to receive ten stripes.

HIGH COURT.—Appellate Side.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Gibbs and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Melvill.)

ACTION ON A BOND.

NARANAPA BIN APPOO HEGDAY VS. BHASKER PURMAYA.

This was a special appeal from a decree given by Mr. A. L. Spens, District Judge of Canara, rejecting the claim of the appellant. The claim in the original suit was to recover Rs. 2,800, the money, with interest, due on a bond executed by plaintiff to the defendant. The original suit was decided by the Principal Sudder Ameen of Sirsy, who rejected the claim. In appeal the District Judge affirmed the decree of the court of first instance. A special appeal was admitted in the High Court from the decision of the lower court on the following grounds—1. The lower court held that the suit was barred by the Law of Limitation, whereas it was not so barred. 2. The lower court held that, by the terms of the bond, the cause of action arose on the first default of payment of instalment, whereas the cause of action arose as each instalment became due. 3. The lower court held that exhibit No. 4 contained no admission to save the suit from limitation, whereas it was sufficient for the said purpose.

The High Court gave the following judgment in the case.

Mr. Justice Gibbs said—This is a suit on a bond payable by 19 instalments of Rs. 100 each, a condition being superadded that, on failure to pay any one instalment, the whole amount should be recoverable with interest. The first instalment was not paid on the day fixed, and the plaintiff has not by subsequently accepting payment waived his right to enforce the penalty (3 Bombay High Court, Appellate Civil Jurisdiction, 35). The cause of action accrued upon the first default (Hemp v. Garland, 4, Q. B. R. 524,) *i. e.*, on the 25th December 1864, and the suit is barred, unless there has been such an acknowledgment of liability by the defendant as will bring the case within the provisions of section 4, Act 14 of 1859. It is contended that exhibit No. 4 contains such an acknowledgment. That exhibit is a plaint filed by the present defendant against the present plaintiff to compel the latter to take pay ment of the first two instalments due on the bond, which the former alleged to have been tendered in time. It seems clear that this cannot be construed into an admission that the debt now sued for, or any part ther of, is due. On the contrary, it is a distinct repudiation of the particular liability which the plaintiff seeks to enforce. The plaintiff, alleging a default, claims the penalty, and treats the agreement to pay by instalments as at an end. The defendant denies that there has been any default, or that the penalty is due, and only admits that he owes two instalments. The liability which the defendant acknowledges is not only not involved in the liability which the plaintiff seeks to enforce, but is inconsistent with it. If the debt which the defendant admits be due, the plaintiff has no cause of action. The acknowledgment contemplated in section 4, Act 14 of 1859, must be an acknowledgment of the existence of a liability arising out of the particular cause of action on which the creditor afterwards brings his suit. We confirm the decree of the Court below with costs.

OUR STUD SYSTEM IN INDIA.

(*Pioneer*.)

Dear Sir,—In your issue of the 12th instant are two articles—the one is an extract from the *Morning Advertiser*, signed Syud Abdoola, describing the way in which the income-tax is collected in this country: the other is a leading article on the Viceroy's visit to the studs, and the system pursued in rearing the young stock.

The first puts us up to an ingenious method of collecting the tax, by dressing up three dummies (why three?) and belabouring them with sticks in the immediate vicinity of the hall of justice, while men are employed to utter heart-rending cries to complete the imposture and frighten the natives into yielding up their coin. The result is satisfactory (*for the tax collector*), as we are told that the natives were much alarmed and sent messages to their families, who came crying and weeping, with all the jewels and ornaments they possessed, which were immediately sold to a broker, the tax paid, and the men set at liberty.

The article on Lord Mayo's visit to the studs gives an equally extraordinary description of the way in which the stock are reared. It states "that the colts are highly fed, get little or no exercise, are never ridden, consequently seldom put out of a walk, the result of which is that they become very fat, unmanageable, and vicious. That the evil is further apparent in the few foals that the stallions so reared ever generate. That all this is the fault of the system, that all stud officers condemn it, and are fully aware of its evil, though powerless to reform."

Now, sir, if these statements are true, they are remarkable instances of mal-administration of justice, and of mismanagement of an important department; and one naturally inquires how, in the first case, such a system of extortion could escape the notice of collectors and commissioners of provinces; and in the other, how a system so opposed to the rules of common sense could be suffered to exist even for a day. It is probable that a certain portion of the English public will accept as true, and as the ordinary routine, the method of collecting the tax as described by Syud Abdoola. It is not unlikely that a large portion of the Indian public will receive as trustworthy the description you have given of the system of rearing the young stock. As an individual member of the public, I take leave to doubt the accuracy of the information which has formed the groundwork of both these articles. With regard to the worthy native's letter, the chances are the writer has been made the victim of a joke. Be that as it may, I have no hesitation in saying that the information you have received as to the system of rearing young stock at the studs is incorrect. I have not visited the studs in Bengal for some years, and cannot speak so confidently of the system pursued there. But I have constantly visited the studs in the N. W. Provinces, and am acquainted with their working. I am, therefore, in a position to say that the system of exercising the cattle is the reverse of what it is stated to be. So far from the colts never being allowed to gallop, a visit to any of the stud hospitals will show that a number are always under treatment for blows, sprains and bruises of the foot caused by galloping over the hard ground of the paddocks. At three years old *all* the young stock are ridden daily, and there are trained jockeys on the permanent establishment, paid by the Government, to ride the stallions and reserved colts. I conceive that no one with any pretensions to a knowledge of young stock would recommend that yearlings and two-year-old colts should be ridden by syces weighing from nine to twelve stone. Great care is taken that three-year-old colts are not ridden beyond a gentle pace, for fear of injury to tendons and ligaments which cannot stand so severe a trial at so early an age. Your article states that all stud officers are aware of the evil (*i. e.*, want of exercise), though powerless to reform it. Allow me, sir, to put the case in other words, which may perhaps explain more clearly what is the failing which stud officers regret cannot, under the present constitution, be remedied, while admitting that the evil exists. The stud officer, as I understand the question, objects to the *nature* of the exercise, which is imposed by certain conditions unavoidably connected with breeding in large numbers in this country. In England we find ample pasturage, where mares with their foals are allowed to roam at will all day. After a little galloping about in play, the foals settle down to graze and fill their bellies, taking gentle exercise at the same time. In this way are combined three valuable elements in the successful education of young stock, viz.—food, air, and exercise. The breeding studs in England are a mere nothing in the way of numbers, compared with the Government studs in India; the former seldom numbering more than thirty or forty mares, whereas in this country they are counted by hundreds and thousands. The conditions then being so dissimilar, the course of action must be altered accordingly, and as the three essential elements alluded to above must be provided for, the necessity is met in another way, although it must be admitted in not so desirable a one. The young stock are, therefore, turned out in hundreds, at a time, in large paddocks to have their play. This, as may be seen by any visitor, is often of a roughish description, and the galloping is sometimes indulged into an excess. But after a while, tired of play, they seek to fill their bellies. In this they are disappointed, for where a number of cattle are turned out within circumscribed limits, it is not possible that pasture can be found for them. They must, therefore, be supplied with food at their mangers, where they likewise find shelter from the heat in summer and the heavy rains in the monsoon. It will thus be seen that, whereas foals in England have gentle exercise, food and air all the day long, the stud-bred colt has violent exercise for a short time, and a longer period is spent at his pickets in feeding and in rest. It is an easy matter, sir, to find fault with a system. We are all very clever at that. It is not so easy to find a remedy. I am told that the late Stud Commission expatiated on this objectionable part of the system. I have not yet learned that any practical suggestion was made to reform it.

There is one part of your article which is obscure, and where probably some mistake has been made in placing it in type. It is stated there were some stallions approved by His Excellency, particularly those bred by the stud, which by the bye prove much better foal-getters than those sent out from home, and a little further on you say that the evil (of the system) is apparent in the few foals that "the stallions so reared ever generate." Surely this is a contradiction. If the stud-bred is so good a foal-getter, one would naturally suppose that the system which produced so good a stallion would be approved. Again, what is meant by the expression, "the few foals the stallions ever generate"? I have written more fully than I intended, but the subject is one that cannot be settled in a few words, and moreover it is one about which great ignorance generally prevails, to the discredit of a body of officers whose zeal in behalf of the interests entrusted to its management has always been most conspicuous.

Delta.

ACROSS INDIA BY RAIL.

I have just made a rapid run across India, from Calcutta to Bombay, in 62 hours, writes a Bombay correspondent on the 1st ult. The time occupied by the mail trains at present is 68 hours, but in a few weeks the opening of the Chord line of the East Indian Railway will reduce the time to 64—a little more than two days and a half. All the arrangements are admirable. On board the Great Indian and East Indian lines the mail trains run at 25 miles an hour with great punctuality. The refreshment rooms are wonderful for India, but the careful traveller can always make himself independent of them. The sleeping carriages for the first-class on both lines are comfortable enough, but those of the Great Indian are superior to the other lines. Were the second-class carriages of the East Indian Railway Company half as convenient as those of the Bombay line, I would recommend all gentlemen at least to use them. They are cooler than the first-class, and the charge is just one-half. From Bombay to Calcutta the first-class fare is about £15, and the second-class half of that, but the charge for luggage is heavy. The great rush of passengers through Bombay to all parts of India is just beginning, and, on the whole, the railway companies are prepared for it. Even at present ladies may travel comfortably, and in India one soon becomes accustomed to long journeys. But in a few months American palace cars will be placed on both lines, when the journey will be almost luxurious for those who care to pay a slight addition to the first-class fare. Passengers landing at Bombay in the morning may take the mail train at noon, thus avoiding hotel expenses. Those who must spend a night in Bombay desire to see the island will find improved hotels. A gigantic iron structure is nearly finished on the Esplanade, having cost £70,000 already. It stands midway between the Apollo landing pier and the Boree Bunder terminus, and is in the centre of the new city, of which it is hardly worthy. All train arrangements have now to be made to avoid traffic on the Thull Ghaut at night. There is little risk, but one serious accident has already occurred. In the library and reading-rooms of the Asiatic Society, in the Town Hall, and in the fine institute which bears the name of the Jew merchant prince, Sassoon, near the hotel, the visitor will find all the most recent periodical literature, both Indian and European. The main line follows the tedious detour of the Ganges, in order to accommodate the traffic of the valley and its great cities. The Chord line cuts off a distance of three hours in the journey between Calcutta and Patna. It leaves the Raneegunge coal branch, henceforth to be the main line at Seetoerampore, and joins the old main line at Lukoesarai below Patna. The whole distance is 147 miles, of which 123 are trunk, and the rest form a branch to the fine coalfields of Kurhurbalee which the East Indian Railway Company are to work for their own supply. The line should have been opened at the beginning of this year, and Lord Lawrence offered a bonus for its more speedy completion. But the land was not made over for eight months after the beginning of 1866, there was no material for bricks, and the Railway Company have in many instances delayed to supply the permanent way. The marvel is that the line has been finished so soon in the face of such obstacles, physical and administrative. Almost all the labour had to be imported, cholera more than once scattered the gangs, and tigers carried off many a workman in the jungle country. The works display the finest and heaviest rock cutting in Eastern India, almost worthy to be ranked with that of the Thull and Bore Ghauts in the Bombay presidency. Of the 123 miles of trunk line no fewer than 40 consist of deep rock cutting.—*N. B. Daily Mail*, Oct. 10.

A Journalist's Farewell.—Mr. E. Wood has disposed of the *Humboldt County Independent* and bids adieu to his patrons in this manner: "To all the cowardly, sneaking cusses who have secretly tried to injure us, we would say we forgive, but shall remember them, knowing that all such will fall short of the mark when they shall have rendered their accounts in the Lamb's book of life."

Maravilla Cocoa.—For Breakfast.—The *Globe* says—"Various importers and manufacturers have attempted to attain a reputation for their prepared Cocoas, but we doubt whether any thorough success has been achieved until Messrs. Taylor Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of 'Maravilla' Cocoa. Adapting their perfect system of preparation to this finest of all species of the Theobroma, they have produced an article which supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Enter and one naturally inquires how, in the first case, such a system of extortion could escape the notice of collectors and commissioners of provinces; and in the other, how a system so opposed to the rules of common sense could be suffered to exist even for a day. It is solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Homœopathic and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." Sold in packets only by all Grocers, of whom also may be had Taylor Brothers' Original Homœopathic Cocoa and Soluble Chocolate Steam Mills—Brick Lane, London.

VIZIANAGRAM RACES.

LAST DAY.

1

HIGHBURY BARN AND THE ALHAMBRA.

(Saturday Review, Oct. 22.)

THE question which is involved in the relations that ought to subsist between public morality and popular amusements is much deeper and more grave than the immediate occasion which will perhaps have the indirect advantage of turning general attention to the larger subject. At last the Middlesex magistrates have prohibited the public exhibition of indecent dances in the two most notorious places in which they were exhibited. Opinions need not be unanimous as to the value of the cumbrous machinery by which public amusements of a dramatic kind are among ourselves regulated. The Lord Chamberlain's jurisdiction over theatres of a more ambitious kind is partial and difficult to put in execution. It is not, as far as experience goes, exercised capriciously or in a spirit of favouritism: but it is from the nature of the case intermittent and inadequate. Besides, it does not meet the circumstances of the present times. Our own generation has seen the rise and progress of institutions which are at once theatres and public-houses. One need not be an old man to remember that it was with something like enthusiasm that some thirty years ago philanthropists hailed and fostered the creation of music-halls, devoted to popular entertainments which it was thought would meet and encourage a purer taste in evening amusements. It was hoped to revive

> The rites derived from ancient days,
> The rites that taught us to combine
> The joys of music and of wine,

or at least of gin-and-water. The people now beginning to feel the value of education would be willingly weaned from the sordid sotting of the tap-room. Refreshment for the body—that is, the throat—they must have, and could not this be combined with the elevating influences of some sort of art? One of the first music-halls for "the masses" started a picture gallery which was far from contemptible, and provided a fair evening concert of respectable singers. But as time and competition went on the necessary result followed. Attractiveness among the rival halls degenerated into a contest of piquancy. The tidy sentimental songs sung by people in ordinary coats and evening dress gradually assumed a warmer hue, the singers adopted a more theatrical costume, and gradually the platform of the suburban music hall was transformed into a stage, and the chorus, as in old Hellenic days, began to unite dance and song. It is needless to trace the history of the Music-Hall from the Canterbury Hall of five-and-twenty years ago to the Highbury Barn of the period, or to narrate how the institution in Leicester Square, by sure but certain steps, developed from the Lecture Room and Mechanics' Institute, owned by bankers and managed by grave divines, into the present gorgeous home of harlotry and Life in London under Mr. Strange's management. Such power as the police or magistrates possessed over these institutions was conferred, by an Act passed in the reign of George II., for a very different purpose. Ranelagh and Vauxhall combined music and dancing, but the dancing legalized by this Act was much more likely to have been private dancing among the visitors than public dancing on the stage. We conjecture this because, at the time when the Act was passed under which the county magistrates gave a special licence to public places which are not theatres, the ballet was unknown in England. We do not mean to say that public dances on a stage were unknown, but the ballet of action, as we understand it, was unknown. The dramatic masques of the Elizabethan and Stuart period might be leading up to it; but that peculiar form of dance, originating in the East, which in India is known as the *nautch*, and which still flourishes as it did in Roman times in the Gaditanian dances, a common delight to Martial and the visitors to the gipsy quarter of Seville, is unknown to England. Like a good many other luxuries the foreign dance, voluptuous and sensual in its home, has become only brutal and obscene in the cold North.

But we are not going into a history of improper dances from the days of the daughter of Herodias to those of modern Paris. The Italian ballet, when once introduced into England, contained the elements of degradation. Whatever the poetry of motion may mean, it was sure to evaporate when transported from the courtly parterres of the Opera House to the rough homes of middle-class London amusement. The sensational element was certain to be exaggerated. After some difficulties, and by reason of the doubtful state of the law, ballet forced itself into the music-hall, and all the vices, with few of the specious elegancies, of the performances of Taglioni and Duvernay ran riot in Leicester Square. France lent its aid in the corruption of stage-capering, and as very disgusting dances—we are not aware whether the *article de Paris* or a foul exaggeration of some Moorish original—the can-can, was imported into London. Even in Paris, so at least we believe, this dance was not strictly a public one, or executed by the unfortunate people called artistes in costume—or rather, absence of costume. Paris printshops at least give it as performed by the heroes and heroines of student life and the *demi-monde* in ordinary attire. In London it was put on the stage, and performed with more than its native immodesty, at one of the minor theatres. The Lord Chamberlain—who had long been exercised by the decreasing petticoats, or fringes, of ballet-girls—prohibited the can-can in all places under his jurisdiction; but his power did not extend to the Alhambra and Highbury Barn. There is a superabundance of evidence to prove the popularity and indecency of the public performances at these two places. At Highbury the evil was not confined to the roysterers, nor the immorality to the unlighted recesses of those groves of Cotytto. Mohockism in the streets followed obscenity in the gardens. Placid Islington was nightly terrorized by the riotous freaks of the revellers returning from their orgies, and maddened with blazing spirits and burning passions. Unless public decency and the commonest dictates of propriety were to be abandoned, interference with these abominations became unavoidable. At last the only remedy for an evil daily growing was adopted; and on the report of the police the dancing-licence has been refused to the proprietors of the Alhambra and Highbury Barn. Why even a musichouse licence was granted to proprietors who had so outraged public morality it would be difficult to say. That the blow against this public exhibition of obscenity and outrageous encouragement of immorality was not dealt too soon is obvious from the pitiful plea urged by the culprits that it was not dealt earlier. Mr. Strange says that he was taken by surprise, and had no notion of the interference about to be taken. Mr. Giovannelli whimpers that he was very ill when the can-can was introduced at Highbury—tried to stop it—found that his receipts diminished as the impropriety was abated—found himself hampered by contracts with his nasty artistes; and, finally, much against his own private and virtuous convictions, was obliged to submit to, or connive at the public performance of the can-can. Unless we are misinformed by newspaper correspondents, even the can-can is exceeded in vileness by other abominations at some, or one, of those halls devoted to the moral elevation of the million. It is something that the Middlesex magistrates have been well advised to maintain their, however tardy, interference, and to stand firm against even the fervid eloquence of a Q.C. who was instructed to endeavour to persuade the Bench that the Alhambra performances were highly artistic; we suppose answering to that class of ballet of which Moliere tells us "La morale est bonne, et la metaphysique bien entendue." That *la physique is bien entendue* there can be no question. Mr. Strange goes on in moving terms to ask our sympathies for "the 200 artists, principally females, who will be thrown out of employ" by the suppression of his dancing-licence. Artists is the superfine for young women who display their nakedness in public to two or three thousand spectators, and we own to having small sympathies with the class, though they are not naughty but only nasty, and spend all their gains, as congenial novels assure us, on widowed mothers and paralytic fathers. The plea urged by the Alhambra manager is equally good for the *chevaliers d'industrie* who are thrown out of employ by a police raid on betting-houses, and even by the respectable housekeepers whose houses are closed by a tyrannical interference under Lord Campbell's Act.

Higher considerations remain. These music-halls and the can-can would not be unless there was a public taste in a certain section of society which demanded and encouraged them. Messrs. Strange and Giovannelli are culpable much as the Second Empire is culpable. They pander to corruption, and by pandering are constantly creating corruption. Years ago, if our memory serves us, the frequenters of the Opera hissed Lola Montes off the London stage for a style of dancing which was as the *minuet de la cour* to the can-can. The can-can would not be tolerated on the boards of Covent Garden, but Messrs. Strange and Giovannelli are to be charged not so much with vitiating public morals as with understanding the public taste of the frequenters of inferior places of public amusement in London too well. Sensational dramas, burlesques, and obscene dances are popular, not because Shakespeare and Sheridan are not played, but because Shakspeare and Sheridan are unintelligible and slow to the general. The modern stage has not corrupted morals so much as our morals have corrupted the modern stage. The stage of any period of society has always been held to be a mirror of that society. But it really come to this, that the middleclass, and indeed much of the higher, is incapable among us of more serious and ennobling amusements? Is it that the sense of better aims, purer enjoyments, and intellectual pursuits is dying out among us? There are ominous signs that patriotism is old-fashioned and out of date. A cynical contempt of a noble life, of higher literature, and of enthusiasm in any solid convictions is exhibited in the reprise, as it is called, and indifference of manners and speech, which belongs to high society. The highest culture among us is represented by a polite and superb contempt for any reality and heartiness; and among the middle-classes the excessive devotion to wealth, and all that goes to creating personal wealth, absorbs the whole nature. Under these circumstances popular amusements and popular literature, burlesque, travesty, and comic journalism, the English stage and the English novel, are unpleasant phenomena. If the stage and the drama of the day reflect the morals of the day, we may almost begin to think that, at least as regards certain classes, the classes who want cheap amusement in great cities, we are on the verge, if not in the act, of national decline. In the declining days of the Roman Republic and of Roman public virtue the stage was the mirror of popular social degradation, and the latest and, as some think, the best of Roman historians points out that, as dramatic literature became worse and worse, scenic spectacles and scenic pomp became more splendid and stimulating, and went hand in hand with general corruption. The ancient mimes of dark days of the Triumvirs were almost identical with our farces and burlesques. The gods and heroes, and the famous legends of antiquity and the glories of the past were treated in the spirit of mockery and scoffing to which we owe Messrs. Byron and Burnand. The loose harlequinade and the looser dances of the Roman stage coincided with the days of the death struggles of the better Roman life. *Absit omen!*

LOSSES IN THE WAR.

PROFESSOR LEONE LEVI has written a long letter respecting the terms of peace. The losses from war, he says, are direct and indirect. The direct losses consist—1st, of the sums actually spent in warfare, the military and naval expenditure; and 2nd, of the property actually destroyed, whether by the national troops or by the enemy, in actual warfare or in preparation for it. The indirect losses consist—1st, of the number of men killed and wounded, and number of deaths from disease and sickness; and 2nd, of the loss of production and loss of trade and navigation. The whole amount expended in the war by both Powers is hardly known; £200,000,000 has been mentioned, but that, Professor Levi thinks, is a low estimate. In all probability £250,000,000 will not cover the direct military expenditure of Germany. The indirect losses are heavy. He takes the number of killed and wounded at 100,000 men, and asks what may be considered to be the capitalised value of these men to their families and to their country? Assuming their average age at 35, their average income per head at only £30 per annum, and an expectancy of life of about thirty years, and taking the value of an annuity of £1 at 35, the capitalised value of each man comes to be £564, say £600, or for 100,000 men £60,000,000. But the income of the labourers represents only a third, at most, of the property produced, and the £60,000,000 loss by the individuals killed and wounded really represents £180,000,000 loss to the nation. To this he adds the loss suffered from the complete distraction of the mind of the nation from all kinds of useful occupation. This he puts down at £20,000,000. Further, there are the losses of trade and navigation, which he calculates at least at £20,000,000. In round numbers, therefore, Germany is, he thinks, entitled to claim from France nearly £300,000,000. Next, he asks, "How is this debt to be paid?" The dismantling of fortresses and the payment of a full money indemnification, Prussia, he says, may lawfully demand; but the transfer of allegiance of nearly three millions of people from France to Germany is not in the power either of Prussia to impose, or of France to concede.

HENRI DE ROCHEFORT.

ROCHEFORT, who, by an extraordinary turn of the wheel of fortune, issued from a prison to take part in a dictature is winning golden opinions by his moderation in Council and energy in action. Whilst directly representing the famished classes, he is the only aristocrat in the Government. He comes of an extremely old family, and is a grandson of that Chevalier de Rochefort, whose name frequently occurs in Voltaire's correspondence. His father is a Marquis of the *ancien regime*, who ruined himself by gambling, and has depended entirely for his support on his only son Henri. Since 1850, Rochefort had scrupulously discharged his filial duties from that period to the present, at the cost of great personal privations. When the support of father and mother devolved on him, he had just issued from the Louis le Grand Lycée to occupy a post at the Hotel de Ville, which brought him an income of 1,800frs. a year, and allowed him a great deal of leisure. The spare time was spent in writing plays for minor theatres, squibs for comic newspapers, and in visiting old curiosity-shops. The plays were very ill paid; and the squibs only brought in five centime for every two lines. But as some of his newspaper articles reflected on the bureau to which he belonged at the Hotel de Ville, and the director of it, to get rid of such a pungent critic, had him promoted to another department, where he obtained a salary of 5,000frs. a-year. The visits to the curiosity shops developed the young secretary's artistic tastes. He became through them, and mornings passed in the public museums, an accomplished *connoisseur*. Through his relations with the prefect he obtained four or five years ago employment as art-critic of the *Etenement*, a journal started by de Ville-Messant, and as the comic art critic of the *Diable Jaune* and the *Charivari*. His notice of the *salon* at once made a mark. They were remarkable for the justness of their criticism, their striking originality, and a total absence of the art shibboleth which the reporters of picture exhibitions too often have recourse to as a means of hiding their own ignorance, and throwing dust in the eyes of the public. Rochefort about this time was appointed Sub-Inspector of Fine Arts at the Hotel de Ville with a salary of 10,000frs. On entering his new place, he was disgusted with the jobbery and favouritism which reigned in the Fine Arts Department under the administration of Haussmann. He quarrelled with that absolute ruler of Paris about some absurd pictures which were bought at great expense out of the municipal funds, and refused to be a party to the affair. Haussmann began by dismissing him. But on reflection he rescinded this act of energy. Rochefort three days after was called up before the Prefect to receive a rap over the knuckles for criticising some official pictures, which were executed with the view of glorifying the Emperor and the Empress. One of these was by Gardin, and represented the landing of Louis Napoleon at Genoa in 1859, and another of Eugenie praying at Notre Dame for the success of the French arms. The Prefect signified to the Sub-Inspector of Fine Arts that he had just issued an order forbidding any *employé* of the Hotel de Ville to write for the newspapers, and that he was sorry he could make no exception for M. Rochefort. Rochefort, though hopes were held out to him of being promoted with tripled salary to the rank of Inspector of Fine Arts, had the pluck to throw up his post, and trust to his pen for the support of his father and two children, with whom he was encumbered. A Jew of the name of Millaud, the proprietor of *Petit Journal*, for whom he used to buy pictures and old curiosities on commission, just then happened to found a sensational paper called the *Soleil*, which he employed Rochefort to launch at the handsome salary of 2,000frs. a month. Ville-Messant, not to be outdone by Milland, offered the young journalist 3,000frs. a month, and to pay the forfeit which he would incur by leaving the *Soleil* three months after its foundation. Rochefort refused to break his engagement, but contracted to write for the *Figaro* when it would be terminated. On entering the latter journal, he signalised himself by some political articles, and two reports of the picture exhibition in the Champs Elysees. The Hotel de Ville, the Tuileries, the Ministry of the Interior, and the Ministry of Fine Arts thought they saw in these articles attempts to bring them individually and collectively into hatred and contempt. Notice was therefore given to de Ville-Messant that if he inserted any thing in future from the pen of Rochefort, the *Figaro* would be suppressed. This was some months before the press law of 1868 was passed, which enabled journals to be started without previous authorisation from the Minister of the Interior. On being turned out of the *Figaro* Rochefort conceived the project of bringing out a weekly paper written exclusively by himself in the form of a pamphlet. But the necessary authorisation was refused. The intrepid writer then determined to lie by until the passing of the press law. De Ville-Messant, to whom he confided his plan, approved of it, advanced him 35,000frs., and to puff Rochefort, gave a full history in the *Figaro* of his repulse at the Ministry of the Interior. The very day after the passing of M. Ollivier's bill in May, 1868, the *Lanterne*, whose advent was anxiously awaited, thanks to the administrative persecutions its author underwent, and the publicity which the *Figaro* gave them, appeared in its flaming red cover on the boulevards. The capital N. in the title-page was caught in a rope, and, so to speak, suspended from a lantern, which is the French equivalent for a gibbet. *Napoleon à la Lanterne* was the meaning of this ingeniously devised rebus. By one of those curious accidents, to which history gives the importance of omens, the red substance, coloring the wrapper of the pamphlet, was not very adhesive, so that the fingers of all those who touched it were said to be *trempés dans la rouge*. The *Lanterne* at once became a flag of discontent. Parisians used to make a point of sticking it in the bands of their hats, or in their waistcoat pockets or breast pockets, from which an end of it was visible to nag the police. Each week it grew more and more sardonic, and irresistibly funny. The circulation rose from 40,000 to nearly 160,000. The Government, which had a holy horror of press criticism, shrank from at once applying the Draconian articles of the new legislation, which was aptly termed by Emile de Girardin the liberty for journalists to ruin themselves. They allowed sharp satires in the 11th and 12th numbers on "The Imperial Trinity" to pass, but the 13th number, which contained an article on the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour, conferred the day before on the Archbishop of Paris, was prosecuted in the name of outraged piety and public morals. President Delesvaux gave a maximum sentence, and Rochefort was obliged to take refuge in Belgium, where he issued his memorable declaration of war against the Imperial Government! Unquestionably the attitude he took up precipitated the downfall of Cæsarism in France. That little red pamphlet was the cloud no bigger than a man's hand, from which the gigantic events on which the world looks on with awe and wonder directly sprung. It awoke France from the eighteen years' swoon into which the blow of December threw her, and infused a virile spirit of revolt against the corrupt and malificent despotism of the Empire into the populations of the great towns. It was chiefly to put down this spirit, which strongly manifested itself at the elections of 1869, that the Emperor planned the diabolical war against Germany. A Tours democrat said to me last night—"We the Republicans groan over the disasters which have overtaken France, though we very well know that a French victory before the capitulation of Sedan would have sent every one of us to Cayenne." The programme was for Ollivier to crush the Prussians, i.e., Republicans *d'interieur*, while the Emperor was busy crushing the Prussians *d'exterieur*. Rochefort, the latest balloon express from Paris tells us, is organising with his friend Gustave Flourens lines of barricades and petroleum pumps, by means of which the enemy, if they get near enough to storm the city, will be decimated with mitrailleand liquid fire. Picard belongs to the Moderate Republicans. He is essentially a shrewd business man, ballasted with a load of common sense, which he has the art of silvering over with the brightest wit. This twelfth part of the new Government is a Falstaff less the braggadocio and debauchery. As artillery-man says, he stood up well to his guns last February in opposing Ollivier's demand for authorization to prosecute Rochefort.—*Tours Letter, Sept. 30, Indian Daily News.*

FAMOUS CAPITULATIONS.

(All the Year Round, Oct. 29.)

THERE are moments in the first full flush and vigour of youth when sorrow seems to us but a dream, and death an impossibility. A year or two later, in a first illness or a first trouble, looking back from a sick-bed, or from the edge of some great abyss of misfortune, at the past golden period of victorious youth and hope, the stricken man sighs and wonders at the change that has come upon him. An equal revulsion of feeling must accompany the capitulation of a great army. Yesterday the soldiers were shouting in barrack gateways, polishing brass, grinding steel, piling powder waggons, admiring new cannon, counting cartridges, shaking out flags, gaily adjusting plumes and epaulettes. An ocean of bayonets! one hundred thousand brave hearts! who can turn their course? who can bar their way? Fire and steel are powerless before them, and cannon-shots are as autumn raindrops. Multiply a wild bull, a lion, or a tiger by one hundred thousand, and you have even then but a faint approximation to the rush, the leap, the force of such an army. Yet modern war is but a mathematical problem after all. Drive your army swift as an arrow along the base of a given triangle while your opponent is blundering up one side and down the other to get at you, and you will pass your sword through his heart before he even sees it glitter. War is the same chess game now that it was in the time of that great master player, the First Napoleon. There is the board—there are the equal ranks of pieces—the knights leap, the bishops sidle, the castles sweep the line, the pawns move timidly—the game appears equal. Suddenly the Philidor—the Morphy—moves a piece, and the enemy is at once paralysed. There is a dead lock, his army becomes entangled in a deadly defile, his queen falls by her husband's very side. Another move. The king is checked. The monarch and all his army are cooped in a corner, and in deadly danger. A feeble move more, and he moves not again. That position of things in chess is called checkmate; in war, capitulation.

And what a capitulation that of MacMahon's army at Sedan, on the 2nd of September last! On that day, so fatal to France, after that defeat, worse than ten Pavias and six Waterloos, there were surrendered to the Prussian invaders eighty-three thousand French rank and file, five hundred and fifty cannon, and ten thousand horses. It was a defeat worse than Cannæ, and as overwhelming as that of Granicus. Since Pavia no French monarch had ever been taken in siege or battle. No modern European nation has ever received so crushing a blow.

It is only by analysis and historical comparison that it is possible fully to appreciate the immense importance of this event.

The great capitulations recorded in history have generally preceded the break up and humiliation of some once great but then effete or exhausted nation; but occasionally, as in the case of the Caudine Forks, they have aroused all the energy of the defeated nation, and have been followed by swift and complete revenge. The disaster to the Caudine Forks was one of those early misfortunes (321 B.C.) which turned the Romans to steel, and made them the invincible conquerors they soon after became. Their foes, the Samnites, were a warlike people, the Kabyles of Italy, who, living in natural fortresses on the higher Appenines to the north of Naples, hoarded their corn and wine among their beech woods and ravines, despising the feebler folk of Latium and Campania, who had bent before the eagles of the children of Romulus. The second Samnite war, according to Niebuhr and Arnold, broke out almost immediately before the death of Alexander the Great, who, in subduing the great decayed empire of Persia, was but acting as pioneer to the obscure nation of whom he had probably hardly heard even the name. In their fifth campaign the Romans, determined to subdue all neighbouring nations, invaded Samnium from the Campanian or south side of the Appenines. To draw the Romans into the dangerous defiles that lead from the plain of Naples to Benevento and the high valleys of the Appenines, Caius Pontius of Telesia, the Samnite general, spread a report that his army had marched into Apulia. The Romans at once drove straight at the mountain passes. At Caudium, a gorge (according to Niebuhr) between Arienzo and Arpaia, through which runs the present road from Naples to Benevento, the consuls' four legions and a force of auxiliaries (probably), at least seventeen thousand men, when all told, found themselves hemmed in. The Samnites had surrounded them, they were in a trap from which there was no escape. Every path on the hill was blocked and guarded; the Samnites repelled the desperate maddened rushes of the first despair, then waited for famine to do its work. The Romans, after many hopeless fights and great butchery, laid down their swords, gave up six hundred young Roman knights as hostages, and agreed to surrender every foot of Samnite territory. The captive Romans said:

> "Put us to the sword at once, sell us as slaves, or keep us as prisoners till we are ransomed, but save our bodies, whether living or dead, from all unworthy insults."

The Samnite general, a man not without Greek culture, having, indeed, it is said, known Plato, was generous. He required only that the Roman army should, according to the usual Roman custom, pass under the yoke. Through a gateway of spears the downcast Romans had to walk, each man naked all but his kilt. Even the consuls were stripped of their paludaments, or war cloaks. In all else Pontius the Samnite proved chivalrous and generous; he ordered waggons for the sick and wounded, and gave the dejected soldiers bread enough to last them till they came within sight of Rome.

The released men stole into the discomfited city at nightfall, and would neither speak nor be comforted. The great-hearted, proud people were deeply wounded at their disgrace; all citizens put on mourning, the knights and senators took off their golden rings, stripped their togas of the purple borders which marked their rank, and all festivals and ceremonies were suspended till they could be held in a year of better omen. But the proud, pugnacious Romans lost no time in trying to win back their tarnished honour. They sent back the released men stripped and bound, and marched an army into Apulia. In the third Samnite war the stubborn enemy of fiery Rome was for ever subdued, and in 464 B.C. (after nine campaigns) the rugged Samnites became at last dependent allies of that growing power, fortressed on the Seven Proud Hills above the Tiber.

Our next capitulations must be selected from history nearer to us, and therefore more interesting than that of Rome. The humiliation in the cases we now cite may have been slighter, but then it was our forefathers' humiliation, and the dates render them more useful as points of comparison with the recent overwhelming disaster at Sedan. Let us take an instance from the war with America, which gave the United States their independence: a war which never throve in our hands. Our generals were stiff, formal martinets, who, disdaining the Yankee sharpshooters, and unwilling or unable to adapt themselves to the mode of warfare required in a new country, entangled their armies in pathless forests, and placed their regiments where they were butchered without the power even of taking a dying revenge. Burgoyne was a leader of this sort. He arrived at Quebec with seven thousand odie hundred and seventy-three English and German soldiers in May, 1777. Investing Ticonderoga, he threw a bridge of boats over the Hudson, and encamped on the heights of Saratoga. He was soon attacked there by Gates, the American general, who obtained considerable advantage over him in two actions near Stillwater. Burgoyne soon found himself with little more than five thousand men, no forage for his dying horses, and food running short. His Indian allies deserted him, no diversion was made in his favour from New York. At last, completely hemmed in and unable to break away, the outwitted general and his three thousand five hundred men laid down their arms. This victory gave the colonists the first real hope of final independence.

Nor was this to be the only disgrace of England during the ill-omened war. In 1781 Lord Cornwallis, to revenge the defeat of Lieutenant-Colonel Tarleton by General Morgan at the battle of the Cowpens, drove Morgan out of North Carolina and defeated General Greene at Guilford. But in the meantime the French and Americans were converging on Virginia. Seeing an opening, Washington promptly abandoned his intended attack on New York, and bore down on the English general. He found Cornwallis in an embarrassed position at Yorktown, on the banks of the York river, with seven hundred of his men on the opposite shore. Yorktown was instantly invested, batteries opened, and two English redoubts carried. Cornwallis planned a bold escape by crossing to the opposite point, mounting his infantry on cavalry horses, cutting his way through the French besiegers, and breaking through to Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Jersey, to join the English in New York. But the plan did not work, and on October the 19th, 1781, he surrendered, with seven thousand and seventy-three men, together with his military chest and several ships of war.

But when we come to the wars of Napoleon, we meet with capitulations of much greater magnitude. Here was a great player, indeed, and though the chess board was not so large the checkmates were more sudden, and were more tremendous in their results. The first Italian campaign of Napoleon (1796) was a brilliant sequence of victories. From Monte-Notte to Lodi, from Rovere to Rivoli, from Rivoli to Arcola, the French carried all before them, and ended in cooping the baffled Wurmser and his army within the walls of Mantua. Nine thousand of the Austrian garrison were soon down with marsh fever, and already nearly all the cavalry horses had been killed and salted for food.

After a brave and sullen defence, Wurmser, with no prospect of relief, and with only three days' more provisions, surrendered on honourable and generous terms, as Napoleon was eager to march on Rome and Venice. Bonsparte refused to be personally present when the brave old soldier surrendered his sword, and his twenty thousand men laid down their muskets. In that six months' siege the Germans are said to have lost by disease and in sallies twenty-seven thousand men.

But at Ulm, in 1805, Napoleon had a still greater triumph. The French had advanced to reconquer Bavaria from the Austrians under Mack; who, with a Tyrolese, Dalmatian, and Italian army, took the field against them. Mack, deserted by the Archduke Ferdinand, presently found himself with thirty thousand men shut up in Ulm. In vain he waited for the arrival of Russian succour, or for the Archduke Charles to shake off Massena, who was hanging on his haunches. After a short interval of frustrated hope, Mack surrendered with his twenty-seven thousand men. Napoleon stood by a watch-fire on a hillock at the foot of the Michaelsberg, as the Austrian soldiers filed out between the French infantry and cavalry. The Austrians it is said, flung down their arms with irrestrainable anger.

Great checkmates were those of Ulm and Mantua, but, after all, were they to be compared to that which so lately ended at Sedan with the capture of the unhappy French emperor and eighty thousand of his subjects?

ODD PICTURES.

(All the Year Round, Oct. 29.)

REGULAR artists, men of veritable ability and recognised position, do not depart much from a certain conventional routine in the choice of substances to work upon, and materials to work with. They study laboriously, obtain a mastery over the technicalities of their profession, and keep each one pretty steadily in his own path. The painter applies his colours mostly on canvas, panel, dry plaster, fresco plaster, and drawing-paper; the sculptor has chiefly to do with one kind of stone (marble) and one kind of metal (bronze). And no doubt there is reason for this limitation, when the chief attraction is the creative genius of the artist rather than the quality of the substance he employs.

Yet there are odd pictures produced now and then, and sometimes with very considerable effect. Take marble, stone, enamel, and glass, as instances; when tiny cubes of these substances, coloured to the proper tints, are laid in juxtaposition, in accordance with a device drawn on a cartoon or pattern, a mosaic picture results. Every one knows what these mosaics look like; for examples are to be seen at some of our public exhibitions, and in a few of our large buildings. If examined too closely, the patchwork structure becomes apparent, seeing that there cannot be such a definite shading and gradation of tints in this work as in painting; but, viewed from a proper distance, a well-executed mosaic may form a very good picture, while the colours are almost imperishable. A black-and-white marble pavement may become a mosaic picture on a large scale, if an artistic device instead of a mere geometric pattern be chosen; and that terra cotta tiles may form a mosaic picture we have ample evidence in the numerous Roman pavements brought to light from time to time in the older parts of the City.

Some years ago a Frenchman introduced thin slabs of marble as substitutes for ivory tablets in miniature painting. The slabs were cut from a block of fine grained marble, ground with fine sand to remove the saw marks, and polished with whetstone or calcined bone. If cut too thin to possess the requisite strength, they were backed up with thin wood or cardboard. Miniature painters' colours were used, as for painting on ivory, with the addition of certain other ingredients according to the fineness or coarseness of the grain of the marble. The advantages claimed for marble over ivory were these: that marble become less quickly tinged or tarnished with yellow; that the light tints are less likely to be affected by differences in the degree of whiteness underneath; that marble can be obtained in slabs of larger size than ivory; that marble is not subject to the peeling or scaling which sometimes affects ivory in hot weather; that it does not suffer so much from dew and damp in wet weather; and that it is more easily mended when broken. Miniature painting, however, has been so much driven out of fashion by photography, that we fancy these marble substitutes for ivory tablets have not had a very brilliant success.

Pictures are sometimes produced, not by painting on marble, but by engraving on it. A coating of aquatint varnish being given to the prepared surface of a marble slab, a design is sketched, the engraver's needle removes the varnish from the lines of the device, a strong acid solution is poured on, and in a short time the marble is corroded to a certain depth in all the parts left bare of varnish. When the acid and varnish are removed, and the marble polished, the device appears in intaglio, or sunken. If the graver be so managed as to remove the varnish from the parts which do not form the device, then the engraving appears in relievo, or raised.

The name of neocographie has been given to a mode of producing marble pictures, which are both engraved and painted. And a curious mode it is. A piece of blackened paper being laid on the prepared slab, the device is drawn on the paper with a hard point, which transfers black lines from the underside of the paper to the marble. Fluid wax is applied to those parts of the marble which are to be protected, acid is poured on, and corrosion is allowed to go on to a certain extent at all the points not protected by the varnish. Paint is applied to all the cavities by means of camel-hair pencils in such selected tints as suit the picture. The marble is then abundantly coated with varniah, layer after layer, with many intermediate polishings, until the cavities are all filled up to the general level. The surface is rubbed with soft pads until the marble presents the appearance of a coloured picture with a glossy, glassy covering. By a little cunning, a modicum of gold or silver may be thrown in with the colours, here and there, to heighten a specially intended effect.

Wooden pictures are not unknown in the world of scenarts, that is, devices produced by combining pieces of wood of various patterns, colours, and convolutions of grain To such devices are rarely paid the usual meaning of that term; they are more usually geometrical or scroll work designs, with which the eye and hand of the artist have not had much to do. One kind is called Buhl, or Boule work, from the name of the German artist who first introduced it. He was a cabinet-maker in the days of Louis the Fourteenth, and was instrumental in bringing into use a kind of decorative furniture, or furniture decoration, which has been more or less in favour ever since. It was not usually, in his work, actual wood that formed the surface; more frequently it was brass, silver, or some other metal inlaid in tortoise-shell, on a wood backing. The mode of procedure was curious. A layer, say, of brass, and a layer of tortoise-shell, each as thin as veneer, were glued on opposite surfaces of a piece of paper; another piece of paper was glued outside, a pattern or device was drawn on the outside paper and all the lines of the device were cut through and through with a fine saw. A little moistening removed the papers, and separated the inlay. What followed? Two patterns could be produced out of the two veneers: a brass inlay in tortoise-shell, and a tortoise-shell inlay in brass. The inlays, thus fabricated, were applied as veneers to the surface of a cabinet or other article of furniture. Old cabinets, thus adorned by Buhl and his contemporaries, are now eagerly bought up at high prices by art collectors.

Another cabinet-maker of the same period, Reisner, varied the form of his productions by employing two kinds of wood instead of brass and tortoise-shell: usually selecting tulip wood and some darker variety. This was called Reisner work; like real Buhl work, it now commands high prices. It is evident that, the principle once being clearly understood, its application may be almost infinitely varied, according to the choice of materials, whether tortoise-shell, ivory, mother-of-pearl, ebony, fancy woods, gold, silver, brass, copper, or what not. Cheap imitations of Buhl work are now produced by cutting out the veneer patterns with a stamping press, instead of by the slower aid of a saw. Other cheap imitations are made in the papier-maché workshops of Birmingham; fanciful patterns in brass, stamped out, are fastened down upon papier-maché, and the interstices of the device gradually filled up with successive coatings of black japan varnish. As to the devices that may be cut out with a fine saw, the fretwork of a pianoforte furnishes a very good example; although it is not often that the workman attempts anything of a pictorial character thereio. The Egyptians are credited with the production of a peculiar kind of inlaid picture. A device is drawn on the smooth surface of a block or tablet of some choice wood; the wood is cut down, in the lines of the device, to a small depth; into the grooves thus formed an amalgam of mercury and tin is introduced; and this amalgam forms a brilliant silvery-looking device on a dark ground. Somewhat analogous to this is the niello, so much practised by the Italians many centuries ago. A design was etched with a graver on a plate of gold, silver, or copper; the lines thus incised were filled in with niello, a composition of mercury, silver, lead and surplur, melted into the cavities by means of heat. The plate, after cleansing, polishing, and burnishing, presented an appearance something like that of a pen-and-ink drawing on a metallic ground. Some of the Italian goldsmiths produced very beautiful works of art in this way, pictures, whether so called or not. Charming specimens of the art may be seem in the British Museum.

Shall marquetry and parquetry be called pictures? Not exactly; and yet, if the pieces were very small, the result would be a kind of wood mosaic. In marquetry, birds, flowers, scrolls, and devices in great variety are produced by inlaying small pieces of wood of different colours, or different directions of grain. Even portraits have been thus developed. In the last century, when this art was much practised, the different kinds of wood were sometimes used in their proper colours, while at other times the same kind was stained in two or more tints. In parquetry, now much used in halls and large rooms, the pieces are larger, because they are not intended to be so near the eye. If wood of two or more different colours be used, a device may easily be made to develop itself; if only one kind, such as oak, the pattern depends on placing the grain of some of the pieces in a different direction from that of others. When well managed, the effect is graceful without being staring or obtrusive. Sometimes parquetry is a mere veneer on a solid backing; but in the best kind the pieces, about an inch thick, combine to form the solid floor itself.

What shall we say of the little trinkets with which visitors to Tunbridge Wells are tempted? The minute fragments of variously-coloured wood do certainly sometimes aspire to the pictorial dignity; but more usually they are prudently limited to fanciful devices of various kinds. The same may be said of the ingenious Scotch boxes made at Mauchline and Laurencekirk. The closeness of the hinge in these boxes is a marvel. The box is scooped out of a solid block of sycamore or pinewood; the cover is fashioned out of another piece; and each retains its own half of the wooden hinge, so closely fitting together that scarcely a line of junction can be seen. The tartan, or pictorial device, we need not say much about, as it is painted or printed on the surface of the wood, not produced by inlaying.

Mr. Straker's wood pictures attracted a good deal of attention some years ago. His method depended on two facts—the tendency which woody fibres have to swell when wetted, and to shrink again when drying; and their tendepcy, when pressed down dry, to rise to their former level permanently when wetted. A design of any kind is sketched on a panel of wood. A blunt steel tool or die is worked heavily but carefully along all the lines of the device, pressing the surface down into hollows, but without breaking the grain. The surface of the panel is then planed away, down to the level of the depressed portions; after which, the panel being steeped in water, the parts which had been hardened and depressed by the tool will swell up to their former level, which they will retain when dry. There is thus produced a veritable picture in relief. It may be that only a rough outline of the design is producedin this way, and that the delicate touls of the wood-carver are afterwards used to develop the minute details.

The curious productions known as poker-pictures, or poker-drawings, have neither paint nor inlay, neither pressing nor cutting. They are nothing but panels of wood in which dark shadings have been produced by the application of red-hot tools. Many schoolrooms, many country mansions, and some churches, are in possession of specimens of this kind of art. A study of a female head, a tiger killing deer, the temptation of Christ, Cornelius sending for St. Peter, the Saviour bearing the Cross, the Good Samaritan, the Head of a Rabbi, Oliver Cromwell—these are among the subjects of such pictures known to have been produced in this eccentric department of art. Connoisseurs of poker-pictures talk about Smith of Skipton, Cranch of Axminster, Thompson of Wilts, and Collis of Ireland, as artists of some note. About the beginning of the present century, there was an exhibition of poker-pictures in London, comprising fifty-three specimens by a Mrs. Nelson, and thirteen by Miss Nelson. The pictures were, without any high-flown words, described as having been "done on wood with hot pokers;" and they were to be seen "at the farrier's adjoining the Lyceum, in the Strand." Cranch is said to have first tried his hand in this humble department while standing before an oaken chimney piece; he took a red-hot poker out of the fire, and scorched a rather bold and effective design on the oaken panels. A good Smith, we are told, will fetch a tolerable price among the poker-admirers, in imitation of collectors' prices in other and higher walks of art. The scorching is effected by any heated bar of iron; but in the best specimens tools of various shapes are used, to make some of the scorched lines narrower and finer than others: the artist having, literally, many irons in the fire at once. The actual lines of the device are first pencilled or drawn; the scorching is to produce the shadows, the lighter tints being the result of holding the red-hot iron very close to the wood, but not quite touching. If the panel have any strongly marked lines, fibres, knots, eyes, curls, or other diversities of grain, the artist sometimes avails himself of these to produce pictorial effect, scorching around or near them according to circumstances. In one instance a knot in the wood was made to represent the eye in a portrait, by a few judicious touches of the scorching iron; while in another case curled lines or grain-marks were made available to represent the furrows in an old man's cheek. The artist, in fact, studies his panel, or should do so.

Among the curiosities of this subject must be included pictures made of straw. How far patience is exercised in this direction at present, we do not know; but in the last century, the inmates of some of the French monasteries employed a portion of their time in such labours. The process was by no means a simple one. First, a selection was made of the whitest, thinnest, longest, largest barrel straws. They were severed above and below all the knots; the knots, membranes, and